

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 30 September 1897

"CROSS OF CHRIST, MY REFUGE"

*C*ROSS of Christ, my Refuge!
Cross of Christ, my Peace!
As the nights grow longer,
As the days decrease,
Draw me closer, closer,
Till temptations cease.

Be my one companion,
Be my only guide,
Be my strength in weakness
When the flesh is tried;
Shield me from the tempter;
Turn the world aside.

Let thy tender shadow
Fall across my way,
Hiding all my footsteps,
Stumbling or astray;
On the path before me
Shed a cheering ray.

Past the past forever,
Less must now remain,
Less and less of failure,
Less of grief and pain;
Lost in thee all losses;
Found, the only gain.

Cross of Christ, my Refuge!
Hold me, hold me fast,
Lest my soul affrighted
Fall from him at last,
When the final darkness
Over me is cast.

Written for The Congregationalist by

HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL

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The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

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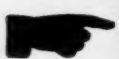
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THE CONGREGATIONALIST

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Boston Thursday 30 September 1897

Number 39

"The 100"

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Who they are and how to make their acquaintance is set forth on page 440 in connection with our

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The Gallery of One Hundred Portraits which we offer in connection with a subscription to *The Congregationalist* is attracting wide attention, as we anticipated it would do. Even at this early date we are receiving many orders for "The 1898 Combination," and, what is very gratifying to us, these orders are coming from our most cultured readers who appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of securing a very remarkable collection of portraits. An advance copy of The Gallery has been upon the counter of our business office the past week and has been examined by a number of people who have called for the purpose; all of them have expressed themselves most enthusiastically as to the value of the portraits and the exquisite workmanship displayed in every detail of the publication. In all that we have said of this work, we feel we have understated its value; we only regret that all of our subscribers cannot see it for themselves. It is its own best argument. An eminent Doctor of Divinity, after looking the plates over with some care, gave us his order, stating that the portraits were exactly what he wanted to bring before his children in a vivid manner the personages about whom they were reading from time to time. He proposes a unique plan which cannot fail to prove most interesting to his home circle. He will purchase several (perhaps half a dozen) of the simple frames which we are able to supply at a very small expense, and from time to time he will place in these frames certain of the pictures, to remain there for a period and to be changed, when the faces have become familiar, for others of the series, thus keeping upon the walls of his library the best of good company. Another thing may be said of this collection of plates. They are undoubtedly the best modern expression of the art of wood engraving. Nothing better can be done, and the collection is worth preserving if for no other reason than this; for the fast multiplying processes of reproduction, so cheap, and within certain limitations satisfactory, are fast driving out of our books and periodicals the beautiful and artistic work of the legitimate wood engraver.

I NTEREST in the choice of a president of the American Board at its coming meeting seems to be quite as great outside the corporate membership as within it. Of course newspaper nominations are numerous, both of laymen and ministers. Among these are Justice D. J. Brewer, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Prof. G. P. Fisher, Rev. Drs. A. J. Lyman, Washington Gladden, G. A. Gordon, Nehemiah Boynton and Pres. W. J. Tucker. Among prominent laymen suggested is Mr. Sam-

uel B. Capen. If, as we believe, the work of the Board at this time especially calls for a consecrated man of affairs, willing to give considerable time to its larger problems of administration and of extending its influence, we know of no man in its membership better qualified for this service than Mr. Capen. But we also know that he feels that the time and strength at his command are already mortgaged to other public service. He has given years of study to civic problems, and as president of the Municipal League of Boston he considers it his duty to devote much of his energies to the improvement of city government. Col. Charles A. Hopkins, an able and devoted member of the Prudential Committee, has also been mentioned. Mr. E. W. Blatchford, who has been the vice-president since the death of William E. Dodge in 1883, declines re-election as emphatically as does Dr. Storrs. That office also is important and affords large opportunity for service to foreign missions. We print this week Dr. Noble's nominations. His advocacy of Professor Fisher, who was opposed to him in the theological controversy happily growing remote, is a cheering indication of the harmony now prevailing in the Board. We recognize that Mr. Hale is the type of layman who would honor the office. We note, also, that Dr. Noble has himself been named, and naturally, as a suitable candidate, for he has long been an honored leader in our denomination. We should be pleased to receive other nominations, briefly expressed, in time for publication in our next issue.

Rally Sunday is doing a valuable service for the Sunday school. It was observed last Sunday in many churches of all denominations throughout the land, and others will follow their example next Sunday or a little later. It had a prominent place in the newspaper reports last Monday. In many instances churches were surprised and impressed by seeing how large a part of their work is represented by the Sunday school when all the classes were assembled in morning worship. For instance, for the first time in its history the Central Church of Fall River gathered all its schools and their departments, nearly filling the body of the spacious edifice. It was remarked that several of the children had never before attended the public service of the church. Perhaps one result of the observance of the day will be a greater effort to secure the attendance of all connected with the churches at their regular services. The occasion has also furnished a suitable opportunity for pastors to press home the importance of Bible study and to suggest improvements in pursuing that study. Rally Sunday is coming to have a yearly place in the life of the churches, giving new impulse and direction to all their work.

Rev. C. M. Sheldon's articles in our issues of Sept. 9 and 16 created no small stir in Topeka, Kan., where he lives. The *Daily Capital* of that city reprinted the articles and sent its reporters round to the local ministers to ascertain whether or not they agreed with Mr. Sheldon. The prominence given to the matter made it the leading subject of conversation in church circles for several days. Most of the other pastors expressed themselves as believing that Mr. Sheldon had overstated the defects of the prayer meeting, which they still consider in their respective churches far from being a failure as at present conducted. With regard to the decline of family worship there is more agreement with Mr. Sheldon, one pastor going so far as to declare that not more than ten per cent. of the Christian people in the land observe family worship. No harm can come from a renewed and wholesome agitation of this prayer meeting question. We propose to keep it before our readers for several successive issues and shall express our own views more fully in the future. This week's contribution to the problem is from the pen of a well-known Maine pastor, who has found for himself and his people a more excellent way than the conventional prayer and testimony meeting.

The round of autumnal State associations is now well under way and the reports printed this week from bodies as far apart as Maine and Montana indicate gatherings of more than ordinary importance and profit. There is evidently a leveling upward in the spiritual tone of these meetings, and the men who are taking the places of those who were leaders in other years manifest a spirit that is pledge of a good future for Congregationalism. The foci of the New Hampshire meeting were the spiritual life and the application of that life under the lead of the divine Spirit. These were never lost from sight and they grew by each fresh enforcement. It seems desirable that at all these meetings there should be a larger place for Christian fellowship, even at the expense of some of the inspiring utterances. Would it not be possible also to hold the members to the close of the session by a vigorous gathering up of the impressions?

The Unitarian denomination holds its national conference biennially. Last week the seventeenth session called about 400 delegates to Saratoga, where for four days ethical, theological, political and philanthropic problems were discussed with ability and earnestness. Senator Hoar presided and gave a felicitous address, directed especially to the clergy, suggestive and admonitory. Other laymen, such as Francis C. Lowell and W. D. Foulke, were prominent on the platform. Their addresses appear to have been as notable as those of the ministers, and the example

of the conference in mingling generously the eloquence from the pew with that from the pulpit ought not to be forgotten in arranging the programs of meetings of other denominations. Rev. B. Fay Mills's address on *The Mission to the Multitude* seems to have been well received without attracting unusual attention. Mr. Mills is expected to begin his mission in Music Hall, Boston, Oct. 17. A rather remarkable address, which must have interested Mr. Mills, was given by Professor Gilman of Meadville Theological Seminary, in which he declared that "Christian" socialism or sociology is rejected by science and philosophy." Unitarians discuss the human side of religion with a vigor and earnestness which wins respect. They look toward the other and future worlds with keen and scrutinizing eyes. If they were more confident that they heard the voice from the unseen, more certain of its authority and more clear in their interpretation of it, they would be one of the largest instead of one of the smallest of the religious denominations.

Few persons appreciate the amount of work done by pastors for the churches outside of their own fields. Dr. F. D. Ayer of Concord, N. H., the close of whose thirty years' pastorate we commemorated last week, has during that time attended 135 ecclesiastical councils. Many of these required a considerable amount of investigation, besides the time actually occupied in attending them. These councils represent only a small part of the ecclesiastical work he has done in anniversaries and other assemblies of local, State and national organizations, benevolent societies, etc., much of which in other denominations belongs to bishops, presiding elders and other officers not in the pastorate. The cost of supporting these clerical laborers is saved to the churches of our denomination, but it is saved by the extra burdens laid on our pastors. These are the more difficult because the administration of our denominational affairs is without authority and can be accomplished only through the free assent of all the parties interested to the advice given. We believe that our method of church government promotes higher intelligence because all are expected to govern themselves. None the less, however, should they gratefully appreciate the labors of their elders.

Party Versus People

The coming election in New York city will take its place in history as an event of great significance in the evolution of popular government. Fortunately, the principles contended for are clearly defined, and the contest is likely to be as free from disagreeable personalities as is possible in a political campaign. Against Mr. Low's personal character and official capacity nothing can be said which any fairly well-informed person will believe. The Republican party, if it rejects him, is still likely to nominate a candidate of honorable reputation, for no other could accomplish its purpose of lessening the number of votes for Mr. Low. Gen. B. F. Tracy, who has been named by the party managers and has expressed his willingness to accept the nomination, is a man of high character and honorable rec-

ord. In such a contest even Tammany will put forward one of its best men.

The question to be decided is simply this—shall political party control be maintained in municipal government? A very large number of the citizens of the new city—more than 125,000—have expressed their preference for the president of Columbia College as their first mayor. He has been formally nominated by their representatives without the advice or consent of the leaders of the Republican party. No Republican can reasonably object to President Low. He is a member of that party. He has been its candidate for mayor of a part of the same city. His election by a majority under the circumstances unusually large demonstrated his great popularity. His administration won general and unqualified approval. By his past services and present position he is the best available candidate whom the party could choose. He would be more acceptable to its members in and out of New York, so far as his fitness for the place is concerned, than any other man. His election would be practically assured.

But the leaders of the Republican party are forced by this spontaneous nomination of Mr. Low to face the question, Shall the citizens of New York be permitted to take the initiative in naming candidates for office? It is a mistake to assume that there are not two sides of this question, on either of which honorable men may stand. A great deal of nonsense has been expressed concerning the power of Mr. T. C. Platt to carry the votes of the city of New York in his pocket. The men who vote for his policy know his character as well as those who oppose him. To say that they vote blindly at his dictation is to discredit popular government. To say that they all expect some bribe for their votes in the shape of private gain or public office—that they are either deluded or are not disinterested citizens—is to discredit common sense. That Mr. Platt is a distinct type of the American politician, and a low type, is beyond question. Mr. Platt is more respectable than Mr. Croker, but not more honorable. Yet both represent the method of government which has prevailed in this republic for a century. Many political leaders have been more worthy. Many have been less conspicuous, their work more concealed while their control has been not less absolute. But they have all named the candidates for office, raised money and set men at work to elect them, used their election and administration with greater or less success to strengthen party organization and perpetuate its control.

Political leaders like Mr. Platt have, therefore, for good reasons, strong support. They have the prestige of all the past of our history as a nation. A large number of citizens believe that their way of managing politics, while far from ideal, is thus far the best practical method of popular government. They see danger in divorcing the administration of great cities from State and national administration. They admit that municipal problems are not the same as the national. But they see that if the State party cannot have a thorough organization in the cities to support it the party cannot control the State, and the national party is weak. They

wonder what promise of permanence there is in this spontaneous uprising to nominate an ideal candidate for mayor. Do those who put forward Mr. Low propose to remain in politics and actively support him and his successors, or merely to place him in office and leave him to put their ideas in practice as best he can? Do they propose also to take as active part in the nomination and election of State and national officers, or will they merely introduce a principle of disintegration into the Republican party and then leave it to go to pieces? It can hardly be said that those who are called the most substantial citizens of such cities as New York and Boston have thus far given great encouragement to hope for their persistent devotion to the political affairs of the country, whether or not great issues are immediately pressing in elections.

Still further, Mr. Low has declared that, if elected, he will administer the government of the city according to the wishes of the majority of the people of the city. Many believe that the majority of the people of New York city wish for worse government than the majority in the State wish them to have; that they wish for freer liquor selling, less restraints in Sunday observance and more liberty in matters of morals than the majority in the State believe is good for the city and the State. Many therefore believe that better government in the long run will be secured by thorough party organization.

Having thus set forth the difficulties in the way of the Citizens' Union, we wish to express our most earnest wishes for its success. The principles which Mr. Low has laid down in his letter of acceptance we believe are the right principles for municipal government. The city's own interests are of first importance in administering its affairs. The success of national political organizations, coming second, will really be promoted by this position. The citizens of the city must be regarded as capable of governing themselves. Good government will be attained along the path of "home rule." The public franchises belong to the whole city and should be controlled and used for the benefit of all its citizens. These principles which Mr. Low has declared are axioms, but they can be realized only by the constant vigilance of all the citizens, not merely by the election of a wise and just man to put them in practice.

These principles, we believe, will eventually prevail in the government of American cities. We believe in government by political parties. But we also believe that the management of the public business of each city belongs to its citizens. There are increasing indications that they propose to look after their own city affairs. The sooner politicians recognize the tendency in this direction, encourage it and adapt their plans to it, the better for the party and the country. At this writing it seems likely that the Republican organization may yet make Mr. Low its candidate. In our judgment this would be the wise and patriotic step. The party would, by that concession, practically retain its prestige and strengthen itself for future contests. If its leaders refuse to do this, and the Republican party adopts the declaration of one of them—that it is better to aid in

electing a Tammany Hall Democrat as mayor "than that we should aid to elect to that state of power and place a man of no party, whose administration is responsible to no party, and who has no party at his back"—then the Republican party will array itself openly against the people. That would be, indeed, short-sighted politics. Under such conditions whether Mr. Low is elected or defeated, the indictment of the people against the party will stand. They will avenge themselves on it, though it be the best of political parties. Its leaders will defeat their own purposes no less than the higher interests of the city and the nation.

More Religion and a Better Quality

We are hearing of special efforts on the part of pastors to deepen the spiritual life of their congregations in preparation for the winter activity. It is significant that the kind of evangelism which they are now seeking is that which appeals primarily to those already members of the church who have seemed to be apathetic regarding their Christian duties and obligations. In several places services are already being arranged with this end in view, pastors and evangelists who are specially tactful in their approach to the individual spiritual life being invited to co-operate with the local pastor or pastors. The autumnal conference for the deepening of the spiritual life of believers, to be held at the Clarendon Baptist Church, Boston, for three days, beginning Oct. 7, is another indication of this drift of desire, and the participation in it of Dr. Packard of Syracuse, in addition to men like Dr. Gray and Dr. Pierson, customarily associated with such gatherings, indicates a desire on his part to share with his brethren a personal experience of large value to himself, of which he has already spoken in the columns of *The Independent*.

This stirring of desire here and there may be due in part to the teachings that have emanated from Mr. Moody during his New England campaign of last year, and in part also to the influence of the Northfield summer conferences. Mr. Moody, as is well known, carries on his heart today the spiritual condition of the churches quite as fervently as he does the un-Christianized state of the outside masses. Not all of us are prepared to go with him to the full length of his animadversions upon the defects of the churches, and we believe that apart from anything he may have said there is a spontaneous movement throughout the country in the interests of a deeper and more effective Christian life. Certainly every serious-minded pastor, who longs to make workers out of his drones and men and women of faith out of his doubters, will grasp hands with Mr. Moody, and all other discriminating evangelistic workers, in the effort to make the profession of Christianity count for something concrete and valuable in the eyes of the world.

We must have more religion in our churches. It may not come—it probably will not come—in the form of a sweeping revival. It will not come as the result of scolding or pessimistic outbreaks. It will come in proportion to the yearning of a few earnest souls for greater power to

rest upon them and their fellow-believers in Christ. With the calls upon the church from every quarter of the world, with multitudes living lives of indifference and sin within hearing of the bells of our sanctuaries, with all our missionary societies straitened for means, with many other good causes languishing, the call sounds loudly this autumn to all our churches to consider earnestly and prayerfully what membership in the body of Christ means, and how it should express itself in character and in contact with the world.

School Outside of School Walls

A bicycle tour last July brought to our notice a feature of public education in Germany which might wisely be imitated in this country. We arrived one day at Goslar, on the northern edge of the Harz Mountains. The proprietor of our hotel was busy preparing for the coming of sixty boys. They arrived the next evening, with their knapsacks, on foot, and accompanied by three or four teachers. In the large dining hall, after their bread and beer, brief addresses were made to them and they sang lustily several patriotic and folk songs. They were a lively but orderly company. Next morning they gathered in the public square, near the most ancient historic building in the town. The events of interest which had there transpired were recounted to them, and other songs were sung in praise of the fatherland. We afterwards saw them in various excursions in the neighborhood.

Such companies of students were often met with in the Harz and in the Thuringian Forest. We learned that these journeys are an important part of school life. The pupils come sometimes from small villages, sometimes from the larger towns. The proposed route is laid out weeks or even months beforehand. The pupils draw maps of the region through which they are to pass. Its features of geographic, historic, literary and geologic interest are pointed out to them. They are told what they may expect to see and how to see it.

Usually each pupil makes a weekly contribution toward the cost of the trip till the amount needed is secured. Of course strict economy is practiced and the expense is small. Often they sleep in barns or in large halls, covered with straw. They are instructed as to their outfits, and each boy carries what he requires strapped on his shoulders. They divide themselves into several groups—one group marching as leaders, another bringing up the rear, another acting as scouts, and so on. They study botany, natural history, the roads and how they were made, the raising and moving of crops and many other things. They visit the homes where men famous in war, government or literature have lived. They learn poems associated with places. From such a journey, lasting from three days to three weeks, they return to their own communities with many new things of interest to talk about and much valuable information. They write essays on their travels and observations. This outdoor study in Germany is considered important enough to be made the subject of an extended report in a volume just issued by the English Education Office.

There are many parts of our country where such school journeys might be made especially instructive and enjoyable. Massachusetts has many places, especially along its seacoast, rich in historic associations and beauty of natural scenery. Many of the leading aspects of education find ample illustrations in our hills and valleys, our towns, buildings, museums, monuments and factories. The crisp air of these autumn days, the rapidly changing splendors of field and forest invite and allure the student out of doors. A tramp of a single day under suitable guidance might be made to give zest to weeks of school life, while a journey of a week might prove an unceasing inspiration to study and patriotism. Such a plan included in the prospectus of a private school, when properly set forth, would be sure to prove a great attraction. We believe that the experiment might be tried in our public schools with promise of excellent results. Such object lessons as would abound on every side would intensify the interest of the pupils, would fix in their minds important knowledge, and would foster love for their own State and country.

The Place for the Leaven

Leaven is put into the meal, into the middle, the heart, of it. There it does its work. Thence its power goes forth, grain after grain yielding to its contact, being affected by it, and in turn passing its influence along to the next, until the whole mass from center to surface has become leavened.

It is so with the individual when the grace of God begins to operate within him, like a holy leaven. It lodges itself in his heart, and begins its transforming, purifying work there. Habits of behavior and estimates of morals do not alter all at once when one has become a true Christian. There is an immediate and perceptible change but it takes time, in most instances, for the newly cleansed and rectified judgment to modify accustomed opinions and usages. But because the heart is renewed and a purer, holier standard is set up therein, gradually the external life comes into correspondence with the reform which has occurred within. This principle of judgment is seen to be faulty and is corrected. That habit of conduct is discovered to be inconsistent with true loyalty to Christ and is discarded. But it is from within outward that the leaven of goodness works. The same thing holds true in substance in the church, the community, the nation.

This suggests the true policy for bringing about successfully whatever changes and reforms we hold to be important to human society. It is not best to try to work from the outside. Progress thus must be slow and doubtful, if it be possible at all. But God's way is to kindle the fire of reform within, to infuse enthusiasm into a few individuals, that they may enkindle the zeal of others and they of more. Almost all great reforms in church or state have been brought to pass thus.

It is a peculiar safeguard and source of power to the Christian believer to regard himself as thus leavened with righteousness and dedicated to extending the influence of the leaven within him. It affords a certain legitimate assurance of spiritual security and it teaches him to look upon

himself as bound to be active and aggressive, in a good sense, in society. He is to leaven others with holiness, and he can do this, in some degree at least, because, and only because, he has been leavened himself. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," says the sacred writer, and he might have said with equal truth and force, "Out of the character of the heart the life exerts its abiding influence."

Current History

The President in New England

President McKinley, Attorney-General McKenna and Secretaries Long and Alger have enjoyed life in the Berkshires during the past week. The President has spoken at the Berkshire County Fair, laid the corner stone of a library building, enjoyed the hospitality of one of Lenox's millionaires, visited Williams College and several of the great manufacturing establishments of North Adams, and last, but not least, worshiped God in the Congregational meeting house at Adams, where his host, Mr. Plunkett, is superintendent of the Sunday school and one of the leading laymen. The President's few brief speeches have had the right ring and revealed his adherence to old New England religious and home ideals. He has seen one of the choicest sections of the land at a time of year when it is in its glory, and it is to be hoped that he will return to Washington braced for his arduous duties by the ozone he has breathed and the inspiration that comes from life among the hills.

The Attorney General's Opinion

The anxiously awaited decision by Attorney-General McKenna as to the exact scope of section 22 of the tariff bill came last week and in such a form as to satisfy the Federal customs officials, who will now be saved many perplexing questions of administration, and the many citizens of the country who had no desire to see the United States enter upon a course of trade discrimination which would have involved us in many interminable controversies with foreign powers. The Attorney General's opinion included in its consideration the question whether section 4,228 of the revised statutes was repealed or only amended by congressional action taken the same day that the tariff bill was passed. He holds that there was no other purpose than amendment, hence sections 4,228 to 4,232 of the revised statutes are still to be understood as in effect, thus section 22 of the tariff bill cannot be cited as authority for action which would permit imposition of discriminating import duties upon goods brought to us in non-American vessels. This decision, formulated only after the Attorney General had consulted with the other members of the Administration, will save the country and the party in power from a controversy with Great Britain and Canada which might have led to a serious state of affairs. Those who drafted and succeeded in passing section 22 of the tariff bill without its purport being discovered by the legislators will now be required to fight for the object which they have in view out in the open. Senator Elkins of West Virginia now acknowledges that he was chiefly responsible for the trick played upon his fellow-legislators and the public and seems to have no shame in avowing the fact.

There are many who agree with him in the opinion that it would be a wise policy for this country to resort to the imposition of tonnage duties upon vessels owned or built abroad and entering our ports, in order that the American marine might be re-established. But nearly all of those who so believe also hold that such legislation should come only after deliberate consideration of the problem by Congress and the people and a thorough understanding of all that the change of policy would mean. The public owes much to Senator Chandler of New Hampshire and the Boston *Herald* for the service rendered by them in exposing the method by which this section of the law was introduced and passed.

The Municipal Campaign in New York

Elsewhere we refer at length to the principle which is involved in the contest now on in the nation's metropolis. As the campaign develops it becomes more and more complex and difficult to predict what the outcome will be. Gen. B. F. Tracy, a leading lawyer of the State, and Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Harrison's Administration, has consented to play Mr. Platt's game and accept the Republican nomination or not, according as the deals which Mr. Platt has in mind succeed or fail. Mr. Seth Low has again taken the people of the city into his confidence, and asserts his intention to remain a candidate unless requested to withdraw by those who nominated him. He describes the situation exactly when he says the attitude of the Republican party in New York at the present time "reveals to some extent a sense of hurt pride. Many Republicans seem to have come to feel, rightly or wrongly, not only that the party has not been consulted, but that its help is not wanted." He reasserts his desire that the Republican party give him its aid; at the same time he asserts his right as a Republican to accept an independent nomination, and says that he will always stand "for the right of the people to nominate in any way they please, as well as to elect."

If General Tracy is nominated by the Republican city convention, Mr. Platt will then see to it that General Tracy offers to withdraw if Mr. Low will, and then it will be suggested that a third, a compromise anti-Tammany candidate, be chosen. How Mr. Low, in view of his utterances up to date, can consent to any such deal we cannot understand, nor do we think that he will or should. He is too independent a partisan and too honest a man to be satisfactory to the political bosses and the corporations now owning or seeking franchises to be tolerated by these foes of popular, honest government. The present time is as opportune as any for a resolute stand for principle and a direct appeal to the people, who are more numerous than the politicians and more honest than the corporations. Fortunately, the dissensions among the Democrats of the city are numerous and apparently incapable of settlement, and it is by no means certain that the Tammany candidate would poll all the votes of those who might find themselves unable to vote for either Mr. Low or a Republican candidate, should Mr. Low decline to withdraw and the Republican Machine persist in its short-sighted, unpatriotic policy. Henry George stands ready to be the candidate

of the silver Democrats if the Tammany leaders refuse to indorse the Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan is out with a letter denouncing the idea of non-partisan municipal administration, and urging the Democrats of New York to stand by the Chicago platform. His interference will not tend to clear the atmosphere.

The Wreck of Greece

Henry Norman's article with the above title in the October *Scribner's* comes rather late, but it was worth waiting for. His forte as a journalist seems to be in winning the confidence of statesmen and diplomats, a fact clearly revealed by the work he did for the London *Chronicle* in this country when we were at odds with Great Britain over Venezuela. Hence this contribution to the history of the Turko-Greek war and the diplomacy which preceded it and has followed it is valuable, for we get at the motives of the actors in the contest and have something more than picturesque, descriptive writing. No one after reading this article can question the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's recent statement that "Turkey is stronger than at any time since the Crimean war. Greece is weaker than at any time since she became a kingdom. All this is due to the European concert, that is, the mutual hatred and distrust of the Powers." Yet the blame does not wholly lie with the Powers. As Mr. Norman puts it, "The corruption of Greek politics, the miserable personal struggles which have usurped the place of party government, 'the spoils system' at its very worst, have had their natural effect, and the constitution is thoroughly discredited." Worst of all, reports from Athens show little signs that the national disgrace is being taken to heart, and of course penitence must precede reformation. Nevertheless, Mr. Norman believes that the Greek virtues outnumber the Greek vices, and expresses his hope for the future in Browning's language: "If the Greek will only say, like Paracelsus, 'Festus, I plunge!' the world is ready to cry with Festus, 'I wait you when you rise.'"

Experts Studying Currency Reform

The commission of experts selected to represent the Indianapolis convention of business men and to suggest reforms in our currency and banking systems has been in session in Washington during the past week. Its chairman is ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, whose long experience as a legislator will make him an invaluable member of the commission. Some of the better known members are ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, and Mr. H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis. Sub-committees have been appointed to consider various phases of the problem and expert secretaries have been appointed to collate statistics and such suggestions as may come from the business men of the country. The eleven members of the commission are giving their service without any hope of reward other than that which comes from the consciousness that they are performing a very necessary public duty. They have been assured by the Administration that any recommendation which they may present will be cordially welcomed and perhaps incorporated in the

recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. What Congress will do with the result of their thought and labor no one can predict, but study of precedent does not justify the hope that the deliberate judgment of experts will count for as much with congressmen as the vagaries of their constituents.

Spain and the United States

The exact purport of the statement made by our minister, Mr. Woodford, to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs concerning the attitude of the Administration in this country toward Spain and her administration of affairs in Cuba is not known. If the more sensational and circumstantial reports are to be believed Spain has been given six weeks within which to put an end to the rebellion, failing in which the United States will interfere. We do not believe that this report is true, but we do feel sure that Mr. Woodford must have intimated the intention of this country to see to it that the horrors of the war during the past two years shall not continue much longer, nor our vast commercial interests in Cuba be entirely destroyed by any unnecessary prolongation of the fight. The tone of the English and continental press indicates that some such declaration must have been made, and most of the English journals, especially those whose representatives in Cuba have kept them informed of the exact conditions of affairs there, have frankly conceded that we are justified in interfering and might have done so long ago without incurring any indictment for meddling with affairs which were not our own. Our statesmen long ago saw that Cuba was destined by reason of its geographical position to become some day a part of our national domain, or if not that that it must never pass into the hands of any power from which we had anything to fear. What some of the reasons for this attitude are, looking at it especially from the standpoint of the naval strategist, may be understood by consulting Captain Mahan's article in the October *Harper's*.

The people of this country have no consuming desire to annex Cuba. They would have been perfectly content to have it remain a Spanish colony for years to come had Spain shown any disposition to govern the island justly. Now they will only interfere because of the intolerable cruelties of the Spanish army and the devastation wrought to American commercial interests. Hence if, in the near future, Spain loses the last but one of her sometime many American possessions, she will have no one to blame for it but herself. For it is unquestionably true, as the *London Spectator* says, that "the mortification which has begun in Cuba must spread and poison the whole kingdom unless a speedy amputation takes place. If a statesman were to arise bold enough to tell the nation that it must lose Cuba to gain health, and were able to force the Spaniards to abate their pride and listen to him, he would be the saviour of his country." Spain's only faithful ally at the present time, upon whom she can count unreservedly, is Pope Leo XIII. During the past week he has renewed his orders to the Catholic clergy that they must support the present régime unreservedly, and in no way countenance the

uprising of the Carlists at a time when Spain is so beset with troubles abroad. The idea of Austrian mediation between Spain and the United States is ridiculous.

Racial Feuds in Austria

Antagonism between the German, Magyar and Slavonic elements of Austria's population has been increasing month by month during the past few years at such a rapid rate that the trials of Emperor Francis Joseph have been very many and perplexing. It had been expected that at the reassembling of the Reichsrath there would be some scenes of disorder, and the expectation was realized last week. The German faction seems to have won and elected the presiding officer. But the scenes attending the election were such as to make harmonious action of the factions during the coming session quite impossible. Nor will the duel between the Austrian premier, Count Badeni, and one of the German Liberal leaders, which grew out of the conflict in the Reichsrath and was sanctioned by the emperor, serve to lessen the tension. Were conditions within the German empire more conducive to harmony between the diverse strains of German stock, the Germans of Austria might be tempted to forsake the rule of the Hapsburgs and unite with their kindred. As it is, the animosity between the diverse peoples of Austria-Hungary will intensify, and in time may become so strong that even the personal authority of Emperor Francis Joseph will not be able to prevent a conflict that will be something more than a war of words, and when he departs this life the disintegration of the Austrian empire is expected by most of those who understand present events and drifts. If it be true that Austria has come to an understanding with Russia respecting their action in the future, then the Triple Alliance has practically ceased to exist, and all the protestations of affection and loyalty to the alliance in which the emperors of Germany and Austria have been indulging during the past week are so much talk and nothing more. That such an understanding respecting the preservation of peace in the Balkans, the reorganization of the finances of the Ottoman empire, and the division of territory when the time comes for the partition of the Ottoman empire exists is conceded by most of those who now write on the diplomatic history of Europe during the last twelve months. Of course any such understanding accentuates the isolation of Germany, and the latter is prevented from bringing railing accusations against Austria, charging her with treachery, by the revelations which Bismarck made a year ago, showing that Germany did not hesitate to have a secret treaty with Russia at a time when she was supposed to be entirely loyal to her allies in the Triple Alliance, Austria and Italy.

NOTES

The Hawaiian Senate has ratified the annexation treaty laid before our Senate at its last session.

Labor is so scarce in Kansas that in several places the schools are not opening, in order that the children may engage in harvesting.

Moustapha Bey, Turkey's minister to this country, has been recalled. He has not proved a success, although his record at the foreign office in Constantinople was most creditable to him.

The formal protest of the bankers of London, connected with the London Clearing House, against the proposed action of the Bank of England in enlarging its reserve of silver, was not unexpected.

The militia are withdrawing from Hazleton, Pa., and work has been resumed in the collieries. The coroner's jury has found Sheriff Martin and his deputies guilty of wanton and unjustifiable killing of the miners at Lattimer.

The New York city Charity Organization Society reports less destitution in the city than for some years. The Boston Charity Organization Society states that the demands made upon it during the past summer have been peculiarly heavy.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line, the largest ocean steamship afloat, on her maiden trip from Southampton, crossed the Atlantic in five days, twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes, or at an average speed of 21.39 knots an hour, thus breaking all records for the western passage.

The city of Alton, Ill., is earning unenviable notoriety by the attempt of its Board of Education to force the Negro children of the city to attend schools especially set apart for them. The Negroes have engaged United States ex-Senator Palmer to fight their case in the courts. Alton is the town where Lovejoy, the abolitionist, was murdered.

The Police Board of Kansas City has ordered all gambling suppressed. Encouraging progress is also being made by the determined men who are trying to overthrow race-track gambling in Medford, Saugus and other eastern Massachusetts cities. Let voters this autumn see to it that they secure soundness on the gambling issue in the men elected to the legislature.

The lynching of the man who attempted to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico proves to have been a deliberate murder by the City of Mexico police, whose chief, General Velasque, has committed suicide rather than face the thorough investigation which President Diaz is making. There are some who think that the incidents thus far disclosed indicate a plot against Diaz, in which high subordinate Mexican officials are involved.

The historic frigate, the *Constitution*, entered Boston Harbor in tow last week and was docked at the Navy Yard. Visitors have been thronging over her gang-plank ever since, and during her temporary stay here she will unquestionably be one of the sights of the city. Lieutenant Peary with his vessel, the *Hope*, just in from a trip to Arctic waters, has also anchored in Boston Harbor. He brings a hundred-ton meteorite of nickel steel.

The grand jury of Ripley County, Indiana, has failed to indict the men guilty of lynching five burglars. This indicates that "the best men of the county" endorse the "best men" of Versailles and vicinity who were guilty of the lynching. Governor Mount will now be compelled to seek other ways of bringing the guilty to trial, and the State's attorney general already has been dispatched to Versailles to act in the premises. A Kentucky mob lynched a Negro guilty of the usual crime last week.

President Schurman of Cornell University, in his address to the students at the opening of that institution last week, expressed very forcibly the satisfaction which he felt, in common with other educators, at the final action of the trustees of Brown University in requesting President Andrews to remain president of that institution. He says that at Cornell they hold that "one man with God's truth is a majority," and that every teacher is expected to do what Socrates did, although he outrage Athens and suffer martyrdom for it. "Freedom, absolute, unrestrained freedom, is the soul of a university."

The British troops fighting on the frontier with the Afridis are rapidly scattering the

hillsmen and destroying their villages. The Maxim guns, as in the South African campaigns, are proving to be weapons of warfare against which no force not similarly armed can stand. The interest of the British people now is centered more on the problem as to what is to be the effect of the judicial sentences which are being passed on native Indian editors than it is on the outcome of the war on the frontier. After a period of license, in which undue liberty was given the press, there now seems to be a reaction quite as unwise.

Influenced thereto by Canada, Great Britain at the last moment has made known its objection to participation in the conference appointed to meet in Washington early in October to consider the preservation of the seal herds of the Bering Sea, if Japan and Russia are to be represented. As our Government's intention to have these Powers represented at the conference was distinctly stated in the invitation which Great Britain accepted, the responsibility for this discourtesy rests upon Great Britain. It is probable that the United States, Japan and Russia will proceed with the conference whether Great Britain attends or not.

The decision by United States District Judge Foster of Topeka, Kan., declaring the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange an illegal corporation under the provisions of the anti-trust law, and enjoining it from continuing longer in business, is a welcome sign that there is some vitality in the anti-trust law, and that the Federal judges are not all disposed to favor the monopolies. Judge Foster holds that the attempt of the Exchange to control and monopolize the entire business of buying and selling live stock at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and punishing firms who will not comply with the rules of the Exchange by shutting off business from them, restricts the natural flow of the stream of industry and commerce and violates the law which is intended to check such combinations.

In Brief

Those expecting to attend the New Haven meeting of the Board will be interested in the announcement on page 461 regarding hotels and railroad rates.

The Circuit Court in Richmond, Ky., adjourned last week during the funeral of a highly respected Negro clergyman. There is said to be no precedent for this in Kentucky history.

Our heart goes out in sympathy for that United States senator who is suffering the penalty of being the husband of a woman who has been greatly benefited by large doses of a popular nerve tonic.

"Never until my dying day," declared the eloquent speaker, as he braced himself for his peroration, "never shall I forget the last words of my sainted mother. But er—just at this moment—er—they escape my memory."

The editor of the *Christian Register* directs our attention to an extract we made from its columns last week stating that "Mr. Mills is not a Unitarian." The editor says that that sentence was presented as a condensation of Mr. Mills's own statement, not as an editorial opinion.

The *Pilot* renews its assertion that the "Protestant non-Episcopalian clergymen who are most vociferous for arbitration and union with England are mainly recruited from the British Islands and Canada." We do not believe it. Moreover, no one is asking now for "union with England."

Dr. Parkhurst has not so far recovered his health that he is ready to imperil it by returning to New York in season to participate in the stirring campaign now on foot. He will not sail from the other side until Nov. 17. The

news from him is reassuring. When last heard from he was at Murren in Switzerland.

The defalcation to which our Chicago letter of Sept. 16 referred was not that of "the treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Education," but was that of the treasurer of the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies. The Board of Education, with its office in Philadelphia, is entirely distinct and its financial condition is perfectly sound.

The Massachusetts State Sunday School Association has arranged for a convention of more than ordinary value at Fitchburg next week, Oct. 5-7. We are glad to hear of a deeper interest than ever in this important annual gathering. Fitchburg is so accessible that delegates from all over the State will be present, and the attractive program insures three days of great educative value.

Dr. G. F. Pentecost, with the co-operation of his Yonkers parish, is to hold a series of Sunday evening services in the Music Hall in that city, running from Oct. 1 to April. The hall will seat 1,000, and it is hoped to reach by these services a large number of young people who are wont to roam the streets Sunday evenings. We trust the plan will work even better than a curfew.

Amherst College may not be ready to call a pastor to succeed Dr. Tuttle, but in passing over to Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., the work connected with the chair of Biblical interpretation, an eminently wise choice has been made. He will be a welcome addition to the professorial circle, and the fact that in the eyes of the Presbyterian General Assembly he is as much a heretic as Dr. Briggs will probably not militate against his acceptability as a supply in Hampshire County pulpits.

Lord Kelvin, when he visited Niagara Falls recently, was not permitted to visit all the factories which are now driven by electricity generated by the power of the Falls. He knew too much to make his entrance within certain rooms safe, and his relations as adviser to British manufacturers of the same product made it doubly unwise to admit him. It is not usual for tourists to be deemed dangerous because of their knowledge. Ignorance, invincible ignorance, usually shuts men out from enjoying opportunities.

These are the brightest days which Union Theological Seminary has known since it drew upon itself the displeasure of that august body termed the General Assembly. It opened its autumnal sessions, last week, with a discourse by Prof. M. R. Vincent on Ministerial Education and Popular Effectiveness. Pres. Seth Low and Dr. C. C. Hall, the seminary's new president, also took part in the services. The prospect of a large number of students is excellent. Surely the school could have no more potent magnet than Charles Cuthbert Hall in the chair which Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock and Dr. Hastings have adorned.

The South Congregational Church and the Chicago City Missionary Society have met with a great loss in the unexpected death of Morris Trumbull, a member of one of our largest real estate firms and a man of unusual business ability. He was only forty-nine years old. He was always ready to do anything in his power for the welfare of his church or for the religious interests of the city. He gave generously of his means, but his personal services were of far greater value. There are not many men who can fill his place. He was a man in whose judgment all had confidence, and whose integrity no one could question.

In the midst of the busy commercial life of New York is a veritable Jacob's well. It is the widely-known Fulton Street daily noon prayer meeting, whose fortieth anniversary was observed Sept. 23, with special services conducted by Dr. E. B. Coe of the Collegiate

Reformed Church, Charles F. Cutter, the present manager of the meetings, and Secretary McBurney of the Y. M. C. A. Also a fine oil portrait of the venerable founder of the meeting, Mr. J. C. Lanphier, now in his eighty-ninth year, was presented to the veteran. Where are the multi-millionaires who have done so much for the world as these devoted men who have sustained this grand undertaking so long and so well? Many a soul has there found God.

The *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, the organ of the Christian denomination, cordially invites Rev. B. Fay Mills to accept denominational association with that body, assuring him that with them "his heart as well as his intellect may find rest and love." The invitation is kind and generous. It was given after full opportunity by the editor to consider Mr. Mills's statement of his change of religious belief. We see no reason why it should not be accepted. But as Mr. Mills's position is manifestly not in harmony with the doctrines held by Congregationalists, the invitation indicates that the union which is sometimes talked of between them and the Christian denomination would hardly promote church unity.

Mr. F. W. Harkins writes to us, complaining that three statements recently made in our news columns from Chicago are not true: First, that he is the whole faculty of the so-called National University; second, that he sells the degree of D. D. as low as \$5; and, third, that he has 300 candidates for degrees. We are sorry to advertise further an institution whose methods we believe are degrading to the reputation of true scholarship, but our Chicago editor this week, in justice to Mr. Harkins, furnishes further facts which correct what Mr. Harkins feels has misrepresented his business. We are constrained to add that we hope no more ministers will purchase degrees from this "university," even at the price paid for them in England.

We have seen the extended correspondence between the Bay Conference and Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown concerning a council, but have felt that comment should be withheld till some conclusion should be reached. We are glad to learn that both parties have agreed to call a mutual council, to meet Oct. 26 at Chicago, to decide the following question: "Was the Bay Conference justified in suspending Rev. C. O. Brown, D. D., without trial and after the finding of the council?" The churches named by the Bay Conference are the First churches of Minneapolis, Minn., Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Columbus, O., and the Pilgrim Church, St. Louis. If these accept and Dr. Brown selects as representative churches as these, an important step will be taken toward settling some vexed questions of polity which this case has called up. Other steps will probably follow before the matter is concluded, but we have no doubt that the common sense which has characterized Congregationalism in the past will establish between the associations of churches involved the relations of courtesy and harmony which are essential to denominational fellowship.

Less Machinery, More Power

There was a suggestive and stimulating discussion on Organized Work at the Ministers' Meeting in Pilgrim Hall last Monday morning. The first speaker, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, made four points, viz.: (1) The sermon should be organized by having a definite purpose extending through the entire year or even several years. No sculptor accomplishes much by a single blow, and no minister can impart solidity of character to his hearers by preaching on any subject that pops into his head, or that he stumbles over in a book or that is suggested by external affairs. Let each pastor ask himself, "What can I accomplish this year taking my people as they are?" When he has made up his mind, then all the sermons should be

whipped into line. (2) Organized work in the pew depends for its efficiency on organized work in the pulpit. Any dunce can multiply societies. What is needed is not machinery, but creative energy. All church work is discouraging and those engaged in it must be fed with sermons that cheer and inspire. (3) The fewer societies the better. Knock in the head every one which cannot give a good reason for its existence. Do not try to model your parish after any other. Many organizations are purely ornamental, like cloves stuck in a ham. (4) Allow the largest liberty to individual workers. The pastor need not squander his own time and energy in seeing the wheels go round. Pick out competent leaders and then let them alone. This is an excellent way to develop "pillars" for the church.

Mr. Jefferson was followed by Rev. E. D. Burr of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, who amplified in particular Mr. Jefferson's third point. "About the bravest thing to do nowadays," said Mr. Burr, "is not to organize. It is high time that we recognized the efficiency of the church itself as an organization." He then illustrated the working of this idea among his own people, where there is really only one thing to join. Temperance reform, for instance, is not projected through any guild or lodge, but by means of a committee from the church itself. He even advocated letting the evening service go, in some cases, and setting the people to work.

Some of his points were controverted by those who participated in the open discussion that followed. Rev. B. F. Leavitt maintained that young people are more easily drawn into service by taking advantage of this spirit of organization, which is a feature of modern life. Rev. C. M. Southgate, also, argued in favor of a multitude of societies for the country church, and cited Rev. A. C. Hodges's parish in Buckland as a model in aggressive reforms, civic and educational as well as moral. Incidentally the Boys' Brigade came in for rather guarded approbation. As a whole, the sentiment of the meeting indorsed a unifying of forces, both of women and young people.

Staff Correspondence

FROM SCOTLAND

The Robertson Smith Memorial

A fortnight ago a distinguished company met in King's College Chapel, belonging to the University of Aberdeen, to take part in the unveiling of the memorial window to the late Prof. W. Robertson Smith. This distinguished Semitic scholar died in 1894, after a brief but exceptionally brilliant and influential career. He had the distinction of receiving degrees and honors from no less than four universities of repute—Aberdeen, Dublin, Strasburg and Cambridge. Owing to the publication of advanced views on Biblical criticism—which are now generally accepted, or at least quietly tolerated—Professor Smith was deprived of the Hebrew chair which he held in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. His numerous friends and admirers have now come forward with this fresh tribute to his rare gifts and influence as a scholar and as the pioneer of the revived interest in Semitic thought and literature in this country. The window selected for the memorial consists of four principal divisions occupied with figures of four of the great Hebrew prophets, designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Lord Huntly performed the unveiling ceremony. Principal William Geddes paid a remarkable tribute to Professor Smith's endowments and to his unrivaled proficiency in both Eastern and Western fields of thought. It is interest-

ing to recall that Robertson Smith found a haven for himself and the intellectual labors of his closing years in Christ's College, Cambridge, the college of Milton and Darwin. It is undeniable that this bright and versatile scholar succeeded in rousing Scotland from its dogmatic slumber, and the stage of theological learning and liberty we have now reached is largely due to his writings and influence.

Dr. Denney's Farewell

We shall soon have among us a new theological force and teacher in the person of Prof. James Denney, who took affectionate leave last Sunday of his attached congregation at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee. He has carried on there, for the last eleven years, a quiet but able and successful ministry, and the congregation that assembled to hear his farewell discourse, and that filled every part of the church, was a proof that his influence had touched many besides his regular and closely-attached people. It has been objected in the case of some formerly appointed professors, that their theological views have been arrived at without the practical experience gained in an actual pastorate, but Dr. Denney has been happily enriched with the advantages of this experience and training. Indeed from his closing words Dr. Denney appears to have been singularly fortunate in his pastoral relationship and in the number of friendships that have abounded in his congregation. This indicates that he has exercised among his people the heart of a pastor as well as the head of a theologian, and that his adherence in preaching to the apostolic gospel has been balanced in social intercourse by his possession of the apostolic sympathy. Dr. Denney's work will now be carried on in a different sphere, but he expressed the feeling that he is going on still to be a minister of the word of God and a servant of Christ in the gospel. His opening lecture here, Oct. 20, will be heard with much interest.

British Conference of Y. M. C. A.

A series of large and successful meetings was held here last week in connection with the annual conference of Young Men's Christian Associations in Britain. A great variety of topics came up for discussion, and this, along with the representative character of the delegates, who came from all parts of the country, gave rise to a healthy difference of opinion. One of the most important features of the program, and an event that should have beneficial social results in the future, was the opening of the club for young men. This building forms a new wing of the Central Institute, which owes its creation to the first visit to Glasgow of Mr. Moody and was opened in 1878 by Lord Shaftesbury.

The club contains 192 bedrooms, several private parlors, large sitting-rooms and a spacious dining hall. Rooms will be rented to young men at prices ranging from five to fourteen shillings a week, and as there are upwards of 1,500 young men in the Glasgow branch of the association who live in lodgings, it is expected that the club will prove an attraction to this class and to the large number of youths who come pouring into Glasgow yearly and find lodgings in houses dull and sometimes dangerous.

It is creditable that the energy of Christian directors among us has taken shape in a proposal like this, and the wisdom of the promoters is apparent from the fact that they intend to run this building not as a charity but as a paying commercial concern. The practical success of the undertaking is largely due to the energetic secretary, Mr. William Oatts, who is widely known. Among the speakers at the meetings were Lord Kinnaird, the veteran Sir George Williams of London, and Rev. John McNeill.

Amusements and Athletics

How far should Y. M. C. Associations have to do with sport and recreation and what amount of liberty should be granted on these much-debated points? The question was taken up with vigor at the public conference here last week and variously answered. Some pleaded for more prayer and consecration and less sport and recreation, but this statement was taken exception to by others, who considered that athletics and the necessity of recreation were healthy signs of the times. So far as the Glasgow Club is concerned, the use of smoking and billiard rooms is dispensed with and it is not thought that the popularity or the revenue of the institution will suffer. At the same time such recreations as cycling and golfing are expressly provided for, and the general tone of the discussion made it clear that "goody-goodyism" is not a form of piety in favor with British young men.

One of the speakers from Ireland advocated physical exercise on the ground that he did not like to see a man get up and preach who had a saucer chest, broken knees and hair as long as Methuselah's age! It is evident from Mr. John McNeill's appearance that his fondness for horse-back riding is an excellent corrective, and his remark that his skill in golfing is not yet great and that he holds the record for good honest work in a bunker was highly enjoyed by the vast audience that delighted in his address. Sir George Williams condemned smoking and quoted the testimony of a London physician, but this opinion was not universally shared. A wise latitude on these questions is desirable.

Free Libraries

We had under discussion the other day in our town council this proposal to adopt the Free Libraries Act, which elsewhere has been introduced with good results. The proposal is still objected to by some of our representatives, but the recent visit of a party of Americans, who had been attending the International Libraries Conference, will tend to ripen opinion on this subject. At the luncheon given by our corporation to your countrymen several of the delegates from America spoke pleasantly of what they had seen in this city. The arguments against the introduction of these libraries are mainly grounded on the additional expense involved. But it is likely that the example of towns in America and this country will soon tell upon this community, and put into our hands a measure that should tend in the direction of the improvement and enlightenment of all classes. Among the librarians entertained with the other guests were Mr. Whitney and Miss Nina Brown of Boston.

Glasgow, Sept. 15.

W. M. F.

Wanted: a New Sense of Brotherhood

By Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D.

There is plenty of personal brotherhood in our churches. Witness the kindly helpfulness of Christian men and women and the size of the stream of annual benevolences flowing to all the world. Not of this do I speak, but of brotherhood between the churches and that of our own order.

This is entirely a different affair. Our present condition is perhaps largely a matter of inheritance. We come of a rugged and stiff-necked stock. Our forefathers did not get much coddling and did not think much of it. The law of the survival of the fittest was an ecclesiastical tenet with us long before it came to make scientific reputations. Such hights as our young churches have set out to scale have in the main been climbed without the aid of the Alpine rope, and, one may add, without a guide. Each church has struck out for itself and faced its hazards single handed.

The fathers were shy of entangling alliances. With nearly 300 years of history behind us almost all our denominational organizations have come into existence within the lifetime of men still living. The method has made strong men and historic churches; it has been "brilliant," but it is not "war." While we are mentioning the other aspects truth compels us to add what the old Scotchman did after the illness and death of his wife: "It has also been a varra considerable expense."

That can no longer be put aside as "another story." The fact is, the waste has been enormous, and that not merely in the material loss of the churches that have been left to struggle and die, but in the loss of all the Christian graces that ought to have been developed by the opportunity for sympathy and help. This was not realized when the churches were few and bound together in homogeneous and contiguous communities. But with the opening of the country it at once assumed large proportions, which continue to this day.

The "old Adam" has not a little to do with it. That we can hardly charge upon our ancestors. Here are two great churches side by side; how little co-operation there is between them, how little good fellowship between their pastors. The fact is the churches have been rivals always; how, then, can they co-operate, how can they agree? The pastors change, but the same relation continues. It extends to the community. The fact that the Home Missionary Society has expended so little in the cities is not an accident; the great churches have, as a rule, taken little interest in the planting of churches in their own town, and not infrequently have persistently opposed it. They have wanted only their "missions." When small churches have timidly come into being in the growing suburbs and ventured to ask aid the strength of their appeal has been in their being far away and among a different class of people. When with the growth of the city the time has come for another strong church how often it has been elbowed, and when at last successful been received

into a fellowship that has not a cordial trait.

Meanwhile a new state of things has been quietly growing up about us. Chicago is far and away the leader in it, but it has much to show in Cleveland, St. Louis and Worcester, while it has important beginnings elsewhere. It is simply the recognition of a brotherhood that begins with your neighbors. All our churches in a given community unite and accept responsibility for one another and for the town. First of all they proceed to help one another systematically and thoroughly. They do not leave it to some outside interest or national society; they take up each church in turn, learn its needs, give it brotherly counsel and efficient aid, helping it to become as quickly as possible a helper of others, and making it from the start, whether it be rich or poor, one of the brotherhood.

Then unitedly they look up the needs of the community and seek to plant churches where they ought to be, and to do it in time. They do not wait for some outside secretary to come in and tell them where a church is needed. They know their own town better than any one else can, and they accept responsibility for it, with the result that they bind their own people together, they interest a multitude in true home missionary work, they set their own laymen at active service for the common cause, and they have results prompt and abundant to present to their own people.

Consequently, churches grow. Look at the records for the past decade of the towns I have mentioned; not one of them with less than twenty Congregational churches, and as to Chicago, as a Presbyterian elder lately said, it is "fast becoming a Congregational town." Contributions greatly increase, many cases of splendid individual benefactions occur, men who have never been in the way of knowing anything about our Christian work are brought in touch with it and eagerly respond, a new brotherhood grows up which has its bond in the local society which unites the churches, and its brightest illustration is the interest and delight of the business men who do the work. If aid is needed from the national Home Missionary Society, as it certainly is in many of our cities where Congregationalism has been so slow in getting a foothold, the existence of the local organization is guaranty that the aid is wisely used. It and the Church Building Society can effectively sustain and sometimes rapidly and most profitably push forward the local work.

Without the existence of the local society the grants of the national societies, because they are almost invariably small, would accomplish little. City churches cannot be kept alive with aid in dribblets. The local society masses the relief, and by supplementing it from its own resources or securing special gifts meets the situation. The Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn, is a case in point, where a legacy and special gifts amounting to upwards of \$30,000 would have been lost, and the fine new church would

never have existed, but for the local Church Extension Society doubling the grant of the Church Building Society.

I have before me the ninth annual report of the St. Louis City Missionary Society—the Congregational church extension society of that city. The hard times have been upon the churches, many of which are composed almost exclusively of wage-earners. The great cyclone injured four of the church edifices and innumerable homes, entirely destroying some. But the record of results is remarkable. The churches have all been repaired, the congregations all kept up and all supplied with preaching; the brotherhood of the whole body has been maintained in strong and sympathetic helpfulness; a number of local difficulties have been successfully met; the courage of all has been sustained; one new church has been organized, and an important and much needed edifice erected; and some \$7,000 raised by the society, besides the very considerable sums contributed by the aided churches for their current expenses.

This society had not been in existence more than five or six years before its charter was adopted and its organization duplicated in the churches of five other denominations in that city. The secretary of the New York City Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church tells me that his denomination has now local church extension societies in some thirty different cities, expending upwards of \$212,000 annually. The New York Baptist Society is one of the oldest and most efficient in the country, and the church extension committee of the New York Presbytery has raised and expended large amounts of money, making grants of \$30,000, \$50,000 and in one instance aggregating \$90,000 to a single church.

In some of our strongest centers these local church extension societies have been looked at askance or only timidly supported. They have been thought superfluous and unnecessary, but many considerations point to the fact that the times call for them everywhere. They open new sources of supply, and supplies are getting low in the old channels; they interest new workers, who are greatly needed; they guard against waste and secure efficient aid; they bind our churches together and lead the strong to take cognizance of the weak and to help them; they enable our denomination to do its proper part toward the evangelization of the great cities, a part which in the large majority of cases would not have been done without them in the recent past, and most certainly will not be otherwise done in the future.

Local responsibility, which has been the watchword of the Home Missionary Society, must be boldly applied to the cities, and the folly and sin of selfish isolation must give place to the joy and strength of generous helpfulness and brotherhood if, as a denomination, we are to win any honors in the conflict which is now upon our churches in all the great cities—a conflict in which both our civilization and our nation are at stake.

The Next President and Vice-President of the Board

BY REV. F. A. NOBLE, D.D.

Excellent names have already been suggested for these places. Quite likely other names, not yet breathed into the public ear, may be in the minds of those upon whom will rest the responsibility for the final choice. It is with a view to aiding in securing a wise selection that it has occurred to me to enter the nominating field and suggest the names of two men who would fill these places with eminent ability and to the warm satisfaction of all the constituents and friends of the Board.

By general consent the presidency of the American Board has come to be considered the highest honor which Congregationalists have it in their power to confer on any of their number. It is fit that it should be so, for foreign missions stand for the highest and broadest conception of Christianity. It is a line of great and in every way rare men who have held this office in the past, and the line should be unbroken.

Hence not one first-class quality alone, but a number of them should enter into the make-up of one who is to be advanced to this position of conspicuousness and wide influence and power. The president of the American Board ought (1) to be a man of exceptional natural endowments; he ought (2) to be a scholar of mark; he ought (3) to be a man of standing and reputation, not only in his own body of believers, but amongst Christian bodies in general; he ought (4) to be a man sound in the faith, but of broad outlook and catholic sympathies; and he ought (5) to be a man who is known to be intelligently and profoundly interested in the aggressive work of the church. Above all should he be a man of whom it will never occur to anybody to ask, "Is he big enough for the place?"

It so happens, that we have more than one man in the Board who would meet these requirements and come up to this standard. But there is one man of whose full measure of qualification in all these particulars there can be no doubt. It is Prof. George P. Fisher of New Haven. He has by nature a superior mind, he has accurate scholarship and wide learning, he has character of the highest and is known in Christian circles far and wide, he has the instinct and the habit of tolerance, but he is profoundly conservative, as well as positive, concerning all the fundamentals of our faith; and while the measures and methods adopted by various boards and committees for propagating the gospel have not always met his approval, he has always been intensely alive to the aggressive work of our churches, both at home and abroad.

There would be no letting down of the dignity of the presidency, no lowering of the Board in the popular estimation, by the election of Professor Fisher to this great office; but all the best traditions of the past would be maintained, and the organization which has been so efficient in the years which are behind us would still move on with steady tread to the accomplishment of its sublime work.

A name most suitable in every way to be associated with that of Professor Fisher is William E. Hale of Chicago.

No man in all the West would be more satisfactory to our Congregational churches, and no man East or West could be found better fitted in ability and character and sympathy with the work for the place. Neither will wish for the positions, but both ought to be constrained to take them.

Our Experiment with the Prayer Meeting

BY REV. CHARLES H. CUTLER, BANGOR, ME.

We, too, are oppressed by the unreal and desultory prayer meeting, and so we try an experiment. Banishing from the room the dreary settees, we bring in the Sunday school chairs, and, arranging them in a double semi-circle around the leader's table, we propose to give the hour up to informal, businesslike Bible study. Taking up the prophet Amos as the first of the writing prophets—and because his book is brief—we begin promptly on the hour with a hymn or two and with prayer and then we plunge directly into the lesson of the evening. This is conducted as informally as possible. First we run over the chapter verse by verse to make sure of the exact sense, always welcoming the interruption of a question, pausing by the way for a topic which had been assigned, and at the end, if there is time, we listen to other topics and join in general discussion. Usually the hour is up before we get through with our lesson, which has been side-tracked by a "special"; for we make it a rule to stop, as we started, on time, sometimes abruptly, sometimes, if our study has led up to it, with a few moments of prayer together.

In this way we read the book of Amos in six evenings—we expected to do it in four—and then the question is submitted: Shall we return to the prayer meetings or go on with our Bible study? The decision is rendered by ballot, that everybody may express his opinion freely, and the almost unanimous verdict is, "Another prophet!"

We take up Hosea next with some misgiving, for Hosea is more difficult; but we find him no less rewarding. Stiff work it is, making our way through the tangled sentence and broken text of his passionate periods, but the pathos of the man Hosea and of his message, especially in contrast with Amos, the prophet of doom, gives us a vivid glimpse of the divine love—how it suffers and saves. It is proposed now to study the book of Jonah. People smile. They come. They find the story immensely interesting. They had missed the point and purpose of the book—some had never read it; but all of us came to confess with Charles Reade that it is the most beautiful story ever written in so small compass.

So much for our evenings with some of the prophets. Now what may fairly be gathered from our experiment? Some things were clearly gained:

1. The prayer meeting incubus was effectually dispelled. We found no place for a set speech or a long prayer. Everything was pitched in the conversational key. In the interest in our study many shared who had never opened their mouth to "take part in meeting." For the leader, instead of the ill-defined dread which prayer meeting night was wont to bring, came the delight with which he be-

gan to look forward to the hour, all too short, I think, for us all.

2. A new midweek meeting constituency was formed, including most of the faithful prayer meeting attendants, together with some of the brightest young men and young women of the congregation, not often seen in prayer meetings before, and, candor bids me add, not often since. The secret of enlisting recruits is simple. Give them a topic and ask them to help you by looking it up and reporting at the next lesson. And this use of topics, distributing ten or a dozen every week, at least a week in advance, I regard as absolutely essential to the success of the experiment. It means more work for the leader, but otherwise the Bible study becomes a lecture and is talked to death.

3. The recovery of a noble literature. "You have raised Amos from the dead," was the grateful testimony of one of our number. The minor prophets—so called—are known to many only by name. They are practically sealed books to most Bible readers. And it must be admitted they are not easy reading. It requires a good deal of familiarity with the men and their times to read them intelligently, but, so read, they are marvelous. No writing is more self-evidently inspired. And there is very much in modern literature which puts the best of scholarship at the service of the average lay reader—for example, Mitchell's excellent monograph on Amos, especially George Adam Smith's *Book of the Twelve Prophets* (the first volume of which promises to be as rich as his *Isaiah*), or Cornill's wonderful little lectures on the *Prophets of Israel*. Farrar's *Minor Prophets* is useful. We found Dean Plumptre's poem, *Gomer*, a suggestive—though, we believe, incorrect—commentary on Hosea, and Faber's familiar hymn, "There's a wideness in God's mercy," will always be associated with our evenings with Jonah. Some fine photographs of Sargent's famous paintings in the Boston Public Library added much to our pleasure in knowing the prophets.

4. A present need of Bible study was safely met. How to bridge the gulf between tradition and scholarship is a serious question with many a pastor and teacher. To attempt to give people the results of modern criticism—in bulk—from the pulpit is, I am convinced, worse than useless, apart from any careful, patient study of their own. But, with the background of our Bible study evenings, it was possible to preach on Jonah without shaking the church to its foundations! I made a point of preaching, at least, one sermon upon each prophet in connection with our study of his book, usually at the conclusion of it, and I believe no sermons of mine went home with more force than some of these.

On the other hand, for these things gained was not something lost by our experiment? Doubtless. There were some, I think, who missed the old prayer meeting. I was rarely able to combine successfully a devotional service with the Bible study. We found we needed all our time and attention for the business in hand. The atmosphere was different, and after a little we did not try to make a prayer meeting of it. I am not sure that the spiritual interests of a church would

be best promoted by our experiment all the year round. We ourselves abandoned the Bible study after more than four months of sustained interest to prepare for Passion Week services. There are times and seasons. A good prayer meeting is a good thing. Possibly the amount of preparation which we put into our Bible studies would have made prayer meetings equally good. But, on the whole, I think I may say that our experiment has justified itself in the life of our own church, and warrants the conclusion that perhaps something of the kind may be attempted as wisely and more successfully by others in place of "the usual prayer meeting" for at least a part of the year.

New Hampshire Congregationalists in Session

The ancient church in Portsmouth welcomed the General Association for its 88th annual meeting, Sept. 21-23. This church, one of the four in the State organized before 1700, a year ago observed its 225th anniversary, and today, with its efficient pastor, Rev. L. H. Thayer, promises centuries more of good service. The building is on the original site, at the center of the city. Portsmouth and its surroundings are full of historic interest. The people are hospitable, and freely open their doors to comfortable homes.

Rev. H. P. Dewey, in the opening sermon, struck with vigor and clearness a good keynote for such a meeting. His subject was Born from Above, or the Spirit of the World Overcome by the Spirit of Christ. The remedy for the worldliness which dominates our day is in a spiritual life deep within the soul, ruling all actions and relations of life.

The discussion upon the Sunday school, led by Rev. C. F. Robinson and Rev. C. H. Dutton, was strong and helpful. It is easier to see the defects, to deplore the small results from the Sunday school work, than to find the remedy. The speakers held the teachers rigidly responsible for giving the best in them—by preparation, by teaching, by inspiration, by personal contact with the pupils. The teachers need not be theologians; they must be living interpreters of the Bible; they must be living channels of spiritual power.

Quite a lengthy discussion was strongly sustained upon the higher criticism and the churches. President Murkland considered its relation to the pulpit. After defining it as a method of study which had already changed the emphasis upon many utterances in regard to the Bible, he dwelt upon the fact that the pulpit could not ignore its results thus far, nor afford to withhold careful study of its progress and opinions. As criticism, it is not to be prominent in the preaching which has one supreme message—the gospel. Judge I. W. Smith, in a carefully prepared paper, said that the pew should welcome all light and study thrown upon the Bible calmly, because it believes in a Bible that will bear investigation, because it needs all the help it can get from the best minds. It should not tolerate irreverence, or a spirit destructive of a clear faith in the great verities of redemption.

The address of Pres. W. J. Tucker upon Social Righteousness was in his best style and vigor of thought, showing how through long study the subject had grasped his whole being, and filtered into all the spirit and force of the man. After definition and illustration he enforced the truth that the exposed side of our civilization needed, must have, personal righteousness carried out into all social relations. There must be a habit of mind for which we have not been trained to grasp the very spirit of social righteousness, a realization that a law of trade cannot supplant the human element in our relation to others; that the emphasis must be laid upon character, not

condition; that the interest of man in man must rule.

The worship of the church was practically considered by Rev. H. P. Peck as affected by the use of liturgy, by Rev. G. E. Hall, D. D., as related to the evening service, and by Rev. P. E. Bourne as aided by observing the Christian year. The discussion was suggestive, and kept to the one thought of deepening devotion.

The benevolent societies were ably represented by Dr. Daniels, Rev. G. A. Hood and Dr. W. A. Duncan. Drs. Whittlesey and Richardson spoke for the disabled ministers. The Home Missionary Society showed by its reports a year of good work, and the meeting of the Cent Institution and Missionary Union was fully attended by the women. It is a pleasant fact to note that the governor of the State is the president of the Home Missionary Society, and not only presides at its meetings but gives it his best services.

The closing sermon, by Rev. W. L. Anderson, was a strong plea for the cross as the center of the world's hope.

The Wisconsin State Convention

In lovely Ripon, the seat of Ripon College, made lovelier still year by year by the reaction of college culture upon naturally beautiful surroundings, the Congregational churches of Wisconsin have held last week their annual convention, with Rev. A. L. P. Loomis as moderator. Brilliant autumnal skies, cool tonic air, bountiful hospitality, timely topics, interesting reports, inspiring addresses—all helped to make the Ripon convention memorable. Very noticeable in Wisconsin conventions always is the spirit of good fellowship. A genial secretary from Boston allayed our self-complacency by the naïve remark that a certain pair of reports were the best he had ever heard in a Western association, but we forgave him and continued to think we were having an exceptionally good convention.

The program was crowded. Reports of standing committees and addresses of secretaries were a bit too prominent perhaps. At least the convention thought so and by vote made provision for a considerable reduction in the time occupied by reports hereafter. Courtesy to the honored secretaries forbade a similar vote respecting them.

The principal topics presented in reports of standing committees—not discussed for lack of opportunity—were: Christian Education, Sociology, Temperance, The Sabbath, Christian Endeavor and Christian Unity. The two addresses occasioning most comment between sessions were The New Humanity and the Sabbath Day, by Rev. R. C. Denison, and A Proposal of Some Modifications of Our Congregational Polity, by Rev. W. W. Rose. Mr. Denison advocated guardedly, yet acutely, the use of the Sabbath in ministry to the abundant life of the new humanity, life animal and æsthetic as well as moral and spiritual. Mr. Rose touched the weak spot in our Congregational polity, the delay and damage to churches and ministers involved in pastoral changes and argued for a "stationing committee" in the manner of the reorganized Methodist Church of Canada. Rev. J. R. Smith also read a suggestive paper on right placing of emphasis on Christian teaching and preaching. The convention sermon by President Eator of Beloit on The Mediatorship of Christ was strong, thoughtful and spiritual. The important matters agreed upon were: Making the third Sabbath in October temperance Sabbath in churches and Sunday schools; partial approval only of the proposal of the co-operating committee of the district of the Interior that an auxiliary to the American Board be organized in Wisconsin and the appointment instead of a committee of three for the promotion of foreign missionary interests; reaffirmation of sympathy with the Wisconsin Sabbath Association; providing for a committee to secure such changes in the administration of En-

deavor Academy as shall justify the convention in giving it their unqualified approval; providing for the closer connection of the woman's missionary meetings with the convention; and putting the meeting of the convention forward one week.

One evening session was devoted to a young people's meeting, and at another Pres. C. K. Adams of the State University made a strong address on The Churches and the State University.

At the Wisconsin Home Missionary Society's twenty-fifth annual meeting the reports showed no debts incurred—in spite of about \$8,000 only of receipts to meet \$12,000 of expenses, the difference being made up out of the reserve held in the form of invested legacies—and a work for the year full of encouragement.

Wisconsin is unique in respect of her home missionary machinery, the southern half being self-supporting and under the care of the State society, and the northern part receiving funds from the national society and being under its care. In the entire State ten new churches have been organized during the year, the entire number now under missionary care being 106, and the entire number of churches in the State about 250 as against 200 twenty-five years ago. The net gain is more significant than at first glance it appears to be, for the number of lapsed churches is great. In the Southwestern Convention the lapsed churches are as many as the living ones. The shifting of population and displacement of original settlers by people of foreign birth explain the situation.

The woman's meetings were held for the most part with doors closed against the men. But at the one public session, the woman's missionary hour, Mrs. Dr. Ide of Milwaukee read a characteristic paper on Men and Missions, and Miss Wyckoff of China spoke on The West and the Far East. The Wisconsin Branch of the W. B. M. I. followed on Friday with three sessions, closing with a young people's rally addressed by Miss Wyckoff and others.

J. T.

Massachusetts Endeavorers

The genius of the president of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union, Rev. E. P. Farnham of Salem, was demonstrated in the annual convention held last week in Lynn. It is significant, also, of the increasing mental and spiritual demands of our young people that such an unusual program could be arranged, prove so attractive and be successfully carried out. The topics were eminently practical—not so much along the mechanics of organization as its dynamics—and bearing directly upon the cultivation of the highest character and service.

Among the pulpit teachers of note and excellence were: Rev. Drs. D. S. Clark, H. C. Mabie, W. H. P. Faunce, A. Z. Conrad, J. L. Barton, Wallace Nutting, A. W. Moore, H. L. Moorehouse and Rev. Messrs. C. P. Mills and C. E. Jefferson; among the laymen: Prof. A. R. Wells, Ray Greene Huling, Frederick Fosdick and William Shaw. The Endeavor leaders were present in full strength. Besides those mentioned Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark, Secretary Baer, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Hill, Miss Nellie G. Jerome and Mrs. L. W. Miller participated in the proceedings.

Both days were filled with words good for the soul. Each session had its own theme, a special mission and message. For the first it was A Morning Vision. It was emphatically a gospel one, considering A Redeemed World—Christ's Ideal—Our Endeavor, Christ's Salvation Sufficient for All Men, and Our Part in the Work. Themes at other sessions were An Afternoon Meditation upon The Christian Endeavor Society at Work for Christ Through the Church, in Public Worship, Preaching, the Bible School, the Boys, the Tenth Legion. An Evening Inspiration contained addresses upon The Broadening of Patriotism, The New

Evangelism, The Ideal of Christian Citizenship in Church and State and The Vital Test of Christian Endeavor. A Girdling for Toil led to a discussion of Endeavor's Purpose, A Field of Promise showed the garden of the future church in its Juniors, and Our Commission was the theme of the closing night, when The Present Needs and Resources were forcibly presented.

The consecration services were conducted by Dr. F. E. Clark, Secretary Baer and Rev. F. M. Gardner, the newly elected president. The early morning prayer meeting led by Mr. Shaw on High Rock, 287 feet above the sea, was a memorable occasion. Throughout the convention frequent moments were given to devotion, proving inspirational and helpful. Unquestionably the gathering of Bay State Endeavorers in '97 was the most valuable in the history of the union. The decision to go to Brockton next year meets with much favor. Plymouth County has never entertained the convention. With a corps of energetic officials, the outlook for Christian Endeavor in this State is bright.

W. P. L.

Current Thought

AT HOME

The *Michigan Christian Advocate* says: "The present agitation among the laymen of our church, especially in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, is no more nor less than a reaction against the ultra ecclesiasticism of a few ministerial leaders. The contention set up by Bishop Merrill in 1868, and ever since, that the entire disciplinary chapter pertaining to the general conference is exclusively under control of the annual conferences and can be modified only by a three-fourths vote of the preachers, is bearing its logical fruit, viz.: a feeling that our church is hierarchal, that the preachers have too much power, that the laymen are not properly represented in the government, and all that."

ABROAD

A Roman Catholic correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, describing the conference of Roman Catholic theologians recently held at Fribourg, says: "The startling thing is that this vast and representative body of Catholic thinkers were evidently assured that no obscurantist exercise of 'authority' was now to be expected, and that the time had come to declare their acceptance of what their widest-minded men feel free to accept in the views which are current in the scientific world outside." They first selected an American scientist, Dr. Zahm, an evolutionist, as president. In discussing Catholic democracy "the younger clergy of all nations and the lay contingents from Belgium, Germany and the English-speaking countries were all of one mind that the anti-popular thunders of the French ecclesiastics of the old school and their helpless 'fear of the people' were not only absurd in themselves, but were a grave danger to the whole future of Catholicism." What he says about Biblical criticism is especially interesting: "Although the Roman Church has never condemned the main theses of the modern criticism in the way in which Scottish orthodox condemned Prof. Robertson Smith, it has been supposed, not without reason, that none but the most conservative views would be expressed in Catholic assemblies. At Fribourg, on the contrary, all the burning questions have been frankly discussed by masters entirely competent, and the views expressed and received with almost unanimous approval have been as advanced as the most thoroughgoing modern could desire. It is safe to say that neither in the English nor in the Scottish churches could such views be publicly set forth without provoking a whirlwind of opposition."

For the first time in many years the United States Treasury has so much gold in stock that it feels justified in refusing deposits.

In and Around Chicago

Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy

In Chicago Mr. Debs is not quite so ready to fight as, judging from the report of his speech there, he was in St. Louis. Nor is he willing that the Social Democracy should be held responsible for such anarchistic utterances as were recently made in one of the branch organizations. Mr. Debs says that the only revolution he desires is to come through the ballot, that he does not want to take any one's life, nor to have any of his followers or associates risk their lives in a social battle. "We need our men in the ranks, not in the grave. I am opposed to violence, bloodshed and retaliation on principle. I do not believe in the eye to eye policy." It looks now as if the more conservative members of the labor organizations were coming to the front, and as if these unions would take a position in which they can win the sympathy of all friends of labor and absolute justice. We are looking forward with much eagerness to the meeting in the interests of labor to be held in this city Sept. 27.

The National University Again

The *Inter-Ocean* of Sept. 20 has a letter from Mr. Robert P. Porter, dated London, Sept. 2, in which the character of this Chicago institution is described. Mr. Porter states that early in the year Professor Mendel of Lee, Eng., applied for information as to the way in which the degree of Ph. D. or LL.D. could be secured. He first wrote to the agent of the university, Rev. S. Horne, and later to F. W. Harkins of Chicago, the chancellor, who desired that money for the degree should be forwarded to him. Jan. 19 Mr. Harkins wrote Mr. Mendel for specimens of his translations from the German, and for a fee of \$75, which, he added, was somewhat less than his usual price. The translations seem to have taken the place of the thesis ordinarily required. At any rate, Mr. Harkins wrote, March 8, that the degree of Ph. D. had been granted by the council. The document certifying to this fact was sent in due time, and for it and other matters connected with it, such as entrance fees, fellowship and graduation, the sum of \$91 was paid.

Mr. Mendel seems to have been so well satisfied with his purchase that he proposed to urge his friends to obtain degrees, he himself to receive twenty-five per cent. of the fees as commission. To this proposal Mr. Harkins agreed, although he wrote that twenty per cent. was the usual commission. June 23 Mr. Harkins wrote: "You are doing splendidly, and I trust you will reap a rich harvest from your labors." July 1 he asks Mr. Mendel to have the fees sent directly to him. About this time Mr. Mendel wrote the Chicago police for information as to the institution, and upon the information thus obtained repudiated the whole affair as tending to bring discredit upon his name.

During the summer this habit of selling degrees in England was brought to the attention of Parliament. Aug. 17 Mr. Harkins wrote: "You need not be alarmed in the least. The result is we have been immensely advertised." This seems to prove that Mr. Harkins grants degrees to persons who have not studied in his university, and that sometimes even the usually required tests of fitness for a degree are dispensed with. It is certain that the Chicago police and a good many others who have visited the university, or have made themselves acquainted with its methods of degree-granting, have reported unfavorably. The presidents of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, in reply to letters from a member of the English Parliament, said that no reputable university in the United States would sell a degree at any price, and they also said that the National University of Illinois has no recognized standing among institutions of learning.

Undoubtedly Mr. Harkins has a school on Throop Street, Chicago, as he advertises. The

buildings are there. Probably good instruction in the various departments of study pursued is given. Very likely different persons have been employed to teach in these various schools—legal, industrial, academic, divinity and the like. But the question is, should Mr. Harkins be encouraged to sell degrees to those who are willing to buy them, and who are not likely to obtain them from the ordinary college or university? At the price which Mr. Mendel is said to have paid for his Ph. D., it would seem as if there were a large margin of profit for Mr. Harkins. The question is certainly suggested whether degrees would be granted by this university were it not for the profit there is in granting them. It is very difficult to get at all the methods of this institution. It is enough to say that while its degrees may be as valuable as some that better known institutions grant, there are few persons who possess them who would willingly confess that they had bought them from Mr. Harkins.

Here and There

Dr. John Henry Barrows speaks enthusiastically of the prospects of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church, of which he has now become pastor. It is thought that in the course of a few months the church will be able to build on Drexel Boulevard, and will thus at once come into the first rank of our churches. Rev. B. R. Bulkley having resigned the pastorate of the Unity Church (Unitarian), it is reported that Rev. Robert Collyer, its former pastor, will fill its pulpit a few weeks or long enough to rally its scattered membership and inspire it with the necessary enthusiasm for vigorous service. It is no secret that the church has not held its own for several years, and that it has been a serious question with some of its supporters whether it could be permanently maintained. Rev. Marcus Fagg, formerly assistant of Dr. T. C. Hall of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, has accepted an invitation to assist Rev. Dr. Judson Tittsworth in Plymouth Church, Milwaukee.

Armour Institute

One need only visit this institute to be convinced of the greatness and necessity of the work it is doing. Applicants for admission this year are in excess of those of previous years, and beyond the capacity of the buildings to accommodate. Professor Roney, in the absence of Dr. Gunsaulus, acting president, expresses his satisfaction at the prospects for the coming year. With a corps of instructors admirably fitted for the places they fill, and enthusiasm on the part of the more than one thousand students who are here seeking an education or special instruction in some department of industry, with tuition so low that few are unable to pay it, it is evident that Armour Institute is filling a great place among the training schools of the city. Lewis Institute, now in its second year, has received over 160 new students, and its professors have spent a week in examining and classifying them. With their former pupils they will have all they care for.

The attendance at our Western colleges promises this year to be larger than ever. Beloit will have a Freshman Class of seventy, twenty or more being young women. Work upon Emerson Hall, the dormitory for young women provided for by Dr. D. K. Pearsons, will be pushed rapidly forward. The prospects of large classes at Illinois and Knox Colleges are good. More have applied for entrance at the State University, Champaign, than usual, probably because the equipment of the university has been greatly improved, and because in certain departments instruction here has always been as good as the best. Over one hundred professors are connected with the institution.

Chicago, Sept. 25.

FRANKLIN.

THE HOME

Autumn Fire

The fires of the autumn are burning high;
Bright the trees in the wood are blazing—
▲ wall of flame from the brilliant sky
Down to the fields where the cattle are
grazing.
● the warm, warm end of the year!
Even the shrubs their red hearts render;
▲ all the bushes are bright with cheer
And the tamest vine has a touch of splendor.

The fires of autumn are burning low;
Blow, ye winds, and cease not blowing!
Blow the flames to a ruddier show,
Heap the coals to a hotter glowing.
▲ h, the chill, chill end of the year!
Naught is left but a few leaf flashes;
White is the death stone, white and drear,
Over a desolate world of ashes.

—*Ethelwyn Wetherald.*

An Appeal to Brains

The article by President Canfield in this department is likely to attract wide attention on account of the novelty of the experiment proposed, which shatters a cherished ideal of education without regard to sex. Taken in conjunction with the new school for both mistress and maid just opened by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, and with the reconstruction at Lasell Seminary, referred to elsewhere, the article indicates how strong is the trend toward engaging educated women to start reforms in our kitchens. In this connection we recommend a perusal of Helen Watterson Moody's paper in *Scribner's* for August, in which she makes this frank confession: "I would gladly have exchanged my small birthright of Latin and Greek for the ability to make one single respectable mess of anything half so good as potage." As things are now, it is useless to try and dissuade an American girl, bitten with a desire for self-support, from entering shop or factory instead of domestic service. But if her college-bred sister dignifies the calling, she may be induced to change her views.

Old Clothes

George Eliot used to say that the terrible waste which she saw all about her in the world was throughout her life a heavy burden, and doubtless every prudent housekeeper shares this feeling. The largest leakage in our own country is in food products. We have been told, until our ears are hardened to the statement, that the French nation could be well nourished on what we dump into garbage barrels. Another source of wastefulness is our disposition of worn-out or discarded clothing, and we note with satisfaction that some of the women's clubs in large cities have devised a scheme for utilizing such garments according to scientific principles. A committee is organized to collect, assort and mend the clothing, which is then placed for sale, at a nominal price, in a store convenient to the homes of the deserving poor. This plan checks that indiscriminate giving whereby a needy washerwoman, for instance, becomes the recipient of a useless ball dress when her children are suffering for stockings. Then, too, the purchaser gets a better article, at a sale of the sort described, than if she bought cheap, new goods destitute of wearing qualities. Let it be charitably

remembered that many poor women have not the time, even if they possessed the requisite skill, to repair garments according to the thrifty fashion of our grandmothers, and if others do this work for them it is only one way of fulfilling the law of Christ by supplementing their limitations.

Rational Living

BY ANNA BARROWS

Vacation days are over and the schools and routine work everywhere are being adjusted for another year. Would we need as long vacations if we lived rationally the other eight or ten months? Could we not have longer vacations if we were willing to live more economically the rest of the year? Should not our schools teach more about the relation of food to health and the need of a wiser expenditure of money? These are questions to be considered carefully.

When we remember how much of Christ's effort while on earth was expended upon the physical nature of mankind it is amazing that his followers have considered similar work of so little importance. A sound body is an essential foundation for a sound mind, yet at the formative period in life boys and girls are taught almost everything except the government of their appetites and the wise selection of foods. We learn to admire music and pictures which are indorsed by the best judges, but with foods "I don't like it" is a sufficient standard. In all boarding schools there are German tables and French tables, and would-be athletes have their training tables, but the proper selection of food by the average individual receives no attention. The dietaries may be planned carefully, yet the individual choice often will throw the whole arrangement out of line.

Stewards and matrons in schools, colleges and hospitals frequently are expected to make "bricks without straw" and yet satisfy the whims of pupils and teachers even more notional. It is a question whether it would not be wiser for teachers to be served in a separate dining-room where their whims could not influence the young people under them. The gain in decorum through their presence will not always balance the harm done by their pet notions in eating and drinking.

Teachers often have no definite knowledge of the nutritive or money value of certain dishes, and serve in so lavish a fashion that much is wasted. At a school where there was always an abundance the matron remonstrated with some teachers because an expensive preserve was served so generously that half of it went into the waste bucket afterward, since it was so rich that the girls could eat but little. The only response was: "O, we couldn't serve less, the girls would think we were mean."

The day will come when the person who is to act as steward in a school or college will be chosen as carefully as its president. Too often they are treated as far lower in rank than the teachers, and this is one reason why it is difficult to secure suitable persons for such positions. A refined woman, matron in a girls' boarding school in Massachusetts, recently told me of her chagrin when accidentally she entered the room where the teachers'

weekly meeting was being held. The lines had been so sharply drawn she was made to feel that she had intruded. To outsiders it would seem as if the food of the students had too intimate a relation to their mental ability to be ignored at these weekly councils.

Too many well-educated (?) people fail to recognize that systematic study of one subject may furnish mental discipline as well as another. Since this is true, in cases where all training must of necessity be limited, why not teach subjects of direct practical value as well as those beyond the round of daily life? The advantage which might be derived from manual training is shown by the condition of affairs in a school for Negroes in the South. A teacher is employed for classes in sewing and cooking, but she is at constant disadvantage because the branches are not a part of the regular curriculum, and pupils who come to her must make up the work done in other classes during the same period. This is not a boarding school, but there is a common kitchen and each girl is allowed to mess for herself. The result of this arrangement is that if a girl rises late she does not trouble to get a suitable breakfast; all the meals are irregular and, consequently, the girls are in no condition to study. Working thus by themselves, the students continue to live as they did at home, and gain little from the school which they can apply at home.

If the benevolent people supporting the school would have a trained matron, or give the teacher of cookery a chance to guide those girls in boarding themselves, and would give proper recognition to the lessons in household science, the pupils would go home with new respect for work. Moreover, they would have a kind of knowledge more applicable to their homes than much which is considered more important by the directors of the school.

Were proper attention given to utilizing the full value of our food materials, enough money might be saved to support schools, hospitals or public libraries in many communities now deploring their lack. Missionaries could be supported royally on what we waste. Can we not hear the Master saying, "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost"? We are beginning to listen to the clamor of wage-earners for better pay, and we tell them that when they know better how to use what they have they will be trusted with more, and other pretty truths of the same order. But have we any right to blame them when we see the apathy of the so-called upper classes? Do we not all know Christian people who allow themselves to live in a manner wasteful alike of money, time and strength? Because the A's or B's, a trifle higher in the social scale, set a fashion of extravagant living they must follow.

There are many persons who have not learned to say, "We cannot afford it." And this is especially true regarding their food supply. When we learn to buy our food understandingly, cook it simply and without waste and eat it wisely we can afford money for many good causes and will have stronger bodies and happier minds. If the thinking people in our communities will face these questions squarely they will be settled, and the

thoughtless ones who have wasted their abundance and set bad fashions for those less wealthy ultimately will follow the lead of sound minds in sound bodies.

An Experiment in the Education of Girls

BY PRES. JAMES H. CANFIELD

The State University of Ohio, one of those institutions maintained by the people for the advancement of the children of the people, has never been quite satisfied with its own treatment of young women. True, it has been co-educational without a question, as all State institutions must be, and it has always had bright young women in the ranks of its students. But the work for young men has always had a definite aim and purpose, something quite beyond that rather intangible thing known as general culture, while that for young women has never seemed to lead anywhere, except to teaching. One young woman has distinguished herself and her sex by carrying with great success the course in electrical engineering, and is now in charge of important work in one of the great electrical manufacturing plants of this country. But this is a single exception to the almost invariable rule that young women do not enter the technical courses. In the college of arts, one of the six colleges that make up the university, the young men all understand that they are laying sure and broad foundations for either of the four great professions, and so are encouraged with a sense of the fitness as well as of the fitting-ness in their work. But the young women know that in the natural and proper course of events their after life will be out of the direct line of their university work, and in a certain sense will oppose the continuance of this work. They naturally, therefore, lack a certain definiteness of aim that is essential to all hopeful and successful endeavor.

Without university precedent, as far as known, the Ohio State University has entered upon an effort to adapt a part of its work, at least, more closely to the future of the average woman, and to do this with university methods, and in a way that will not in the slightest detract from the high standards which the institution has hitherto maintained. It has established a department of domestic science and a course in domestic science which opens this fall. The course is full four years, with the same requirements for entrance that are laid upon others entering the college, running to the degree of Bachelor of Science in domestic science. Aside from the work in the department that gives the course its name, students in all classes work in the same way, under the same instructors, with the same laboratory equipment and with the same methods as all other students in the university. The course is exceedingly liberal in general culture. Among the sciences are chemistry, botany, economic entomology, floriculture, horticulture, physiology and general hygiene and physical training. There is thorough drill in both theoretic and applied rhetoric, in modern language, English literature, mathematics, political economy and history. In the last year of the course two-thirds of the work is entirely elective.

Throughout the entire course, taking a

little less than one-third of the time of the student, is the work in domestic science. Here again the instruction is with the most approved university methods, under skilled instructors and with ample equipment. And here again is constant laboratory work, daily practice in the work which every young woman ought to understand, and which she is imperfectly taught at home, if taught at all. It is not work along the line of the trade school, though some of our friends have characterized the course as designed to make "kitchen mechanics and teapot engineers." It is to give to each student full and exact and scientific knowledge of the work which she must at least oversee if it is to be done thoroughly, efficiently and economically as well as healthfully and artistically. In general, the work includes cookery, with instruction in the utility and cost of fuels, the construction of stoves and ranges, the comparative nutritive values of foods, the chemistry of the human body, the effect of cooking upon the digestibility of foods, general cookery and invalid cookery; first aid to the injured and general nursing; household economics, that is, the situation of a house, the planning and construction of a house, light, heat, ventilation, water supply, plumbing, sewers, disinfection, the ordering of housework, simple domestic accounts and how to keep them, and laundry work; sewing, dressmaking and millinery, the production and manufacture of materials, the choice and treatment of materials; the study of line, form, color and texture as applied to dressmaking and millinery; plain sewing, art needlework and all forms of designing, drafting, cutting, etc., as applied to dressmaking and millinery; art in the household, with studies and practice in color schemes and in all forms of decoration.

The university believes that a young woman taking this course will be as well educated, in every sense of the word, as one who carries any other course in our curriculum. She will be better educated than one who does not take this course in the sense of more complete and rational preparation for her life work, or for that which must necessarily form a large and important part of her life work. Changes will be made in the form of this course determined by experience, but the general outline will remain as at present. It is an experiment, and as such will be regarded askance by many even intelligent people, even by some who are themselves engaged in education. There is much in tradition and public opinion that we must overcome. But we count upon the good sense of mothers and of the young women themselves, and we believe that this movement will succeed.

Pure Drinking Water

A PHYSICIAN'S VIEW

The establishment of the germ theory of disease leads naturally to the consideration of the means by which these germs are transferred. Probably no medium is more common than drinking water. Epidemic after epidemic has been traced directly to this source. Moreover, the late summer and early autumn seem to be specially dangerous. Possibly this is due to the fact that people drink more. Or it may be that, wearied by the heat and

labors of the summer, they are more susceptible. On the other hand, the uniform warmth of summer favors the growth of the germs, which are thus ready to float off at the first opportunity to the source of supply of drinking water.

Mankind escapes many a danger through the warnings of taste or smell. But, alas! too often neither of these will tell of the impurity of water. There have been reported numerous cases of clear, cool, sparkling water which was proved to be loaded with germs. Deserted by his special senses, man must rely on that higher and more efficient ally, his common sense.

Does your drinking water come from the public waterworks? Then, if the health of the city or town is usually good, you need only look after the pipes in your own house and grounds. Do not let sewage flow into the earth through which the pipe runs. Keep the ends of faucets clean. Flush the drain pipes occasionally with a strong, hot solution of copperas. Look out for corners and cracks in sinks.

If, however, your drinking water comes from a private well or aqueduct, take pains to learn whether it is likely to be contaminated. Fluids in the surface of the earth move only in the strata of loam or sand. It is an easy matter, by a little digging about your well or spring, to learn whether from any possible source of trouble the strata dip toward or away from your well. Surface water, of course, you will exclude. If the pump and sink are nearly over the well, extra care should be taken to keep the drain pipes tight.

If you suspect the drinking water at all, boil all that is used, either for drinking or for household purposes. If you have much reason for suspicion, promptly discard its use entirely until such time as the local or State health experts assure you of its safety.

R. W. H.

The Children's Summer Souvenirs

BY ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS

Many boys and girls who have been fortunate enough to spend their vacations in the country or by the seashore have brought home trophies which the grown people may call "clutter." There are ways to arrange these stones, dried grasses, pressed ferns, photographs, seaweed, shells and pieces of birch bark in a manner to make them doubly valuable, either to keep or to give away, because they are associated with your happy vacation. And there will be far more pleasure in arranging them all neatly, or in using them as material for gifts, than in tucking them away in a box on a closet shelf.

First of all it would be well to make a cabinet for the trophies you wish to preserve in their original form. Here will be kept the stones and shells, the fine specimen of lichen, the fossil, the fortunate four-leafed clover, pressed and mounted, and the branch with the bird's nest, which you brought home finding it was empty. A first-rate cabinet can be made out of cigar boxes, glued or screwed together, regularly or irregularly. The lids can be cut to form little shelves in each compartment of the cabinet. Any shallow box will serve for a cabinet, if thin shelves are fitted in four or five inches apart. The cabinets will show stones and shells to the best advantage if

dark in color. The cigar box cabinet will look well in its original color, perhaps oiled slightly. The pine cabinet must be painted black, or some dark shade, inside and outside. The whole is to rest on small iron brackets screwed to the wall. Everything put into your cabinet ought to be labeled and dated. The place where secured, and perhaps the scientific name of a specimen, if you have found it out, will make the memento seem much more interesting.

Many a gift can be selected or made from your collection. A bit of fossil or a smooth stone will make a paper-weight far more acceptable and interesting than the fancy pieces of glass sold for the purpose. Seaweeds mounted upon cards, the work of spreading out the specimens with a fine brush being all done in a bowl of clear water, will furnish material for making small booklets, boxes, trays, calendar panels and frames. The last are made, of course, by cutting a frame from some heavy material, mat board being very good, and then floating the seaweeds upon it according to your own fancy. A print, most suitably a sea view—you can get many beautiful ones out of the magazines—is pasted behind the opening. Catch it lightly at the corners, if the print has margin enough, for to moisten it all around with gum may cause it to wrinkle when drying. Similar frames may be made by using small pressed ferns or clover leaves, and neatly pressed flowers for decoration. Thin bristol board, cut any desired shape, with seaweed mounted on it, will make a fairylike shade to hang on one side of a lamp or gas globe for shielding sensitive eyes. The tracery of the seaweed shows out clearly against the light.

A screen made from heavy mat board, cut into panels the right size, on each of which a souvenir photograph—one that you took yourself, perhaps—is mounted, will make a pretty ornament to stand on the top of your cabinet. Tie the panels together with narrow ribbon. Blue prints placed upon white board panels tied with blue ribbon will give a dainty color effect. Silver prints will mount well on gray board, and can be tied with any color.

From birch bark what can you not make—pen-trays, cases to hold mounted photographs, frames for pictures, letter cases—your ingenuity will suggest a dozen other articles. Two things, easy to make, are especially suited to the use of birch bark. One is a thermometer panel that will outshine, in true beauty, all the painted plush and embroidered satin ones. It is simply any prettily marked oblong of bark, with the grain running crosswise, hung up with a narrow ribbon. To this panel is fastened a small thermometer. Let the ribbon used be one of the "old" shades so prevalent now, dull green, or old rose. The other article is a cover for a plant pot—just a cylinder of birch bark into which the pot can be set. No bottom is needed. A beautiful addition it is to any plant.

These suggestions, if carried out, will afford many pleasant hours of work, will bring orderly results out of a chaos of summer souvenirs, and will double the value of your outing and the mementos it has yielded.

Archie, who had never seen gas-jets, had been away on a little visit. "And were you careful about going near the lamps?" asked

his mamma. "They don't have lamps," replied the little fellow. "They just light the end of the towel-rack."—*Woman's Journal*.

Waymarks for Women

A Mothers' Day was observed in one of the public schools in Oakland, Cal., near the opening of the fall term and yielded a full harvest of inspiration to all who participated therein. But why not a parents' day? Should not fathers have some share besides the payment of bills in the education of their offspring?

For the second time in its history Bryn Mawr College has bestowed a fellowship upon an English woman. The successful competitor, Miss Longbottom, won her spurs in mathematics and is entitled to a \$500 fellowship for one year. She has had a brilliant career at Girton, and last year was one of the wranglers in the Cambridge mathematical tripos. An interchange of such educational favors is an admirable way to cement friendships between English-speaking women.

Twenty years ago, when Lasell Seminary, Anburndale, Mass., arranged its room for the teaching of cooking, it was the first and had no precedent to guide it, but the work was very well done, according to the science of that day. Although since then an Aladdin oven, electric cooking dishes, etc., have been added, yet recently the room has been refurnished throughout, under the direction of Miss Anna Barrows, teacher of cooking at Lasell and editor of the *American Kitchen Magazine*. Now everything is in as good condition as the latest improvements will admit.

Queen Victoria was over fifty when she began to learn Hindustanee, says *Harper's Bazar*. The same is true in respect to Julia Ward Howe's mastery of modern Greek. The queen writes her journal in Hindustanee, and two of her attendants are East Indians, with whom she can converse daily in that tongue. The reason she gave when she began the study was that it is not right for a sovereign to rule so many subjects as she has in India of whose manner of speech she was ignorant. The history of women's achievement shows that some of the most useful work has been accomplished after fifty—a comforting fact to the middle-aged.

Clara Barton, who is now in Vienna at the meeting of the Red Cross Society, has attended five out of the six international conferences of that famous organization. America did not expect to be represented this year, but Miss Barton received a flood of letters insisting upon her presence in order that the story of her splendid achievement in Armenia might be told orally. It is a notable fact that, although there are well-equipped Red Cross societies all around the globe, the American society alone should enter Armenia for relief work. Miss Barton goes as the official representative of this country, and will make a report to President McKinley on her return which will be printed before the meeting of Congress.

The Boston Food Fair, to be held in the remodeled Mechanics Building, Oct. 4-30, has arranged for a woman's department on a larger scale than ever before. The spacious banquet hall has been reserved for the Household Institute, in charge of Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, for several years an associate editor of the *New England Farmer*. There will be demonstration lessons in cookery, by well-known experts like Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Barrows, the uses of food products will be explained and there will be short popular talks on all subjects connected with household economics, including the care and training of children. The educational value of this department to active housekeepers and intelligent mothers has been fully demonstrated in former fairs, but an effort has been made this year to give special prominence to the practical side of home life.

Closet and Altar

As the fading coals are rekindled by a breath, so prayer refresheth the heart.

I am persuaded that after earnest prayer the mind is clearest and the will is freest and the judgment is wisest, and that then thoughts come to us most nearly like divine messages. And after kneeling to God our first few steps are almost certainly in the way of eternal life. It is after having drawn nigh to God that our feelings are most nearly like divine guidance.—*William Mountford*.

I know not whether we are wearied enough in early manhood to realize our childhood and his Fatherhood; but when some years have passed and brought with them the daily burden of life, it is a wonderful comfort to have a second self which is a child; and when the work of the day is passed to lay our folded hands upon the knees of God, as once we did upon our mother's knee and, looking up, to say, "Our Father which art in heaven."—*Stopford A. Brooke*.

You will live to recognize the wisdom of God's choice for you. You will one day see that the thing you wanted was only second best. You will be surprised to remember that you once nearly broke your heart and spilt the wine of your life for what would never have satisfied you. . . . You will meet again your beloved. You will have again your love. You will become possessed of a depth of character, a breadth of sympathy, a fund of patience, an ability to understand and help others, which, as you lay them at Christ's feet for him to use, will make you glad that you were afflicted.—*F. B. Meyer*

I stood amazed and whispered, Can it be
That he hath granted all the boon I sought?
How wonderful that he for me hath wrought!
How wonderful that he hath answered me!
O faithless heart! He said that he would hear
And answer thy poor prayer; and he hath heard
And proved his promise. Wherefore didst thou
fear?

Why marvel that thy Lord hath kept his word?
More wonderful if he should fail to bless
Expectant faith and prayer with good success.

God of all patience, by whose long-suffering love alone we are permitted to continue in the opportunities of life, keep us in the quiet of thy presence all day long that we sin not in basty word or deed. Be swifter than our provocations, stronger than our easily besetting sins and kinder than our own thought of others. In our impatient hours, when anger burns within us and cries out for utterance, give us courage in the memory of thy love for self-restraint. In the reflection of thy mercy may our faces shine. In cheerful hours may we await the ripening of thy purpose. So teach us to weigh the hopes and fears, the joys and disappointments of this mortal life that we may know the worth of the enduring treasure of thy grace. Guard us from the folly of heart rest in earthly things. Enlarge our souls in the good hope of eternal life through Christ and make us willing instruments of service. Enable us to think in charity, to speak in kindness, to deal lovingly as well as justly in all relations and responsibilities of life. And glorify thyself in us through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Mothers in Council

CULTIVATING A LOVE FOR BOOKS

Susan Coolidge says: "If old tales were true and the gift-conferring fairies came to stand around a baby's bed, each with a present in her hand, I think out of all that they could bestow I should choose for any child in whom I was interested these two things—a quick sense of humor and a love for books. There is nothing so lasting or so satisfying. Riches may take wings, beauty fade, grace vanish into fat, a sweet voice become harsh, rheumatism may cripple the fingers which played or painted so deftly—with each and all of these delightful things time may play sad tricks, but to life's end the power to see the droll side of events is an unfailing cheer, and so long as eyes and ears last books furnish a world of interest and escape, whose doors stand always open."

The real lover of books is thus introduced into the best society of all ages. At any time he can join the company of the brightest, keenest minds the world has ever known. The boy or girl who has formed a taste for the best literature has at least one strong, beautiful thread running through the warp of his life.

Have not we as mothers, therefore, a duty to our children to foster and encourage their love for books? Ought we not even to try to create this love? Almost anything can be done with a very little child in this direction if the mother really desires this joy for her little one, if she herself fully believes in the value of the taste to be acquired. Of course she must care for the best literature herself if she expects her child to do so. If the mother's time be limited, let the child see how much value is set upon the few minutes that can be taken for reading.

With little babies the mother has an opportunity that will never come again. Who can measure the value of the poem or song that lulls baby to dreamland? How can we know how great is the influence of hearing the best literature even though the babe cannot comprehend a single word of it? Who knows the time when he does begin to understand? A psalm or some beautiful poem softly whispered into baby's ear during the silent hours of the night, when he and his mother seem to be the only ones awake in all the world, may change and grow until it appears in the child, when grown to manhood, in some beautiful form that even the mother does not recognize.

When baby is a little older, two or three years of age, comes the beginning of the mother's reading aloud to him. The "children's hour" would be incomplete if given up entirely to a frolic and no time left for reading. The twilight hour is one of the most impressionable seasons. From now on in the child's life is the mother's grand opportunity to form and cultivate the taste for good books. Now must she begin to select and prune the reading. At this age she cannot choose Browning or Tennyson, but must select something that baby can at least grasp for. There are a great many children's books with really beautiful language that even small children can understand. But, on the other hand, the mother should not descend to mere jingle and Mother Goose.

Rhythm must have its place, but thought should not be excluded. Have you ever tried reading to a child, three or four years of age, *Hiawatha's* Childhood? Many children are perfectly delighted with it. Of course others will prefer something else, but it is surprising to see how many children are pleased with the rhythm of the poem. They may not understand much of the meaning of the words, but some of the beauty of the poem will enter the soul to make it better. There is such a variety of poems by the best authors to please the little ones that surely the right style can be found for each particular child, from Bryant's

Robert of Lincoln to A Visit from St. Nicholas.

Prose, too, must have its place, and here come in all the beautiful kindergarten stories and morning talks. Notice the bent of each child's mind. If one is fond of cats, read H. H.'s *Letters from a Cat*, and from the interest thus created gradually branch off to other topics. Great care is needed to awaken all sides of a child's nature. If the boy loves dogs, collect scraps and selections about their bravery and intelligence. Interest him in Sir Walter Scott's famous dogs. The animal world is one of the best teachers for children, and many and good are the books on all kinds of living creatures. Here is an excellent place to bring in Bible lessons and teachings. The creation of the fowls of the air and Christ's illustrations of the sparrow's falling to the ground will have a new and beautiful meaning if thus referred to.

The various customs of the people of different nations are intensely interesting to many children. Jane Andrews's books can hardly fail to interest boys and girls even as young as five and six years of age. And here may I emphasize the importance of teaching the children to love their books, to enjoy hearing them read again and again. Many a mother has done her little ones untold injury by saying, "O, I've read you that, you don't want to hear it again." If the child does want to hear it again, congratulate yourself and be thankful that a beginning has been made toward a love for books. Then read it again and again as long as the child cares for it, and exert yourself to bring out new ideas and new beauties at each rereading.

Another important thing is to inculcate early the love of reading to one's self. The mind takes its bent in early youth, and if the time is all given up to play it is hard work to turn the attention to learning to read a little later. But when the child has had the kindergarten training and handled and talked about the objects, then comes the desire to read about these same objects, and thus the love for reading comes naturally and easily, and after a little, when the child can follow along where the mother is reading, and can pick out for himself a few sentences here and there, then the book really becomes his, and his love for it and for books in general grows apace. Encourage the child to read aloud to you, and to read to himself, but keep a watchful eye over what he does read. It is when he thus reads for himself the story or poem which perhaps you first read to him, and then reads it again and again, that he begins to find companionship in books. The mother should not read too much to the child, lest he care little for reading himself. Let her use every means to increase his own desire to read.

Let the study of nature go with the reading of books. Examine the wild flowers, the birds and the caterpillars. Couple the study of nature and books together. If during the winter you have read to the children Jack in the Pulpit, take them to see the "Jacks" in their own homes. If Tennyson's *Brook* has been a favorite, take the little ones where they can hear it splashing and gurgling, and then read again the beautiful poem. Take pains to collect beautiful thoughts and exquisite quotations about the plants or animals, or of the country where the children are. Whatever the surroundings there are many books that will furnish just the thoughts we want for the little ones, and thus all nature will work with us to instill into their hearts a love for the beautiful, whether found in nature, in books or in character.

RUTH MOWRY BROWN.

YOUTHFUL INDEPENDENCE

This communication from a New England mother is self-explanatory:

Among the questions put by a certain clerk of the U. S. Court to the allens now applying for citizenship papers are the following:

"How long have you been in the United States?"

"Thirteen years."

"Who is the head of the church in your native land" (Russian Poland)?

"The czar of Russia."

"Are you allowed to talk about him?"

"No."

"Who is the head of our church?"

"McKinley."

"Can you talk about him?"

"You bet."

Now, does not this illustrate the spirit of independence shown by a large number of pupils in our district schools? And are not their parents largely responsible for the fact that they look upon the teacher who is a good disciplinarian as their natural enemy? These bright, boastful, lawless children often come from refined Christian homes, and are so looked up to by the little ones as to make very unruly pupils. They are the ones who say: "My parent is a school visitor, and the teacher does not dare to make me mind," knowing well that their parents are not in sympathy with the teacher who governs the children. Thus will our district schools go from bad to worse, so long as would-be young ladies say: "I shall have a good time next term. I mean to raise the very Old Nick."

Mothers, what will the harvest be?

W. B. E.

Merry Autumn

It's all a farce—these tales they tell
About the breezes sighing,
And moans astir o'er field and dell,
Because the year is dying.

Such principles are most absurd—
I care not who first taught 'em;
There's nothing known to beast or bird
To make a solemn autumn.

In solemn times, when grief holds sway,
With countenance distressing,
You'll note the more of black and gray
Will then be used in dressing.

Now purple tints are all around;
The sky is blue and mellow;
And e'en the grasses turn the ground
From modest green to yellow.

The seed burs all with laughter crack
On featherweed and jimson;
And leaves that should be dressed in black
Are all decked out in crimson.

A butterfly goes winging by;
A singing bird comes after;
And nature, all from earth to sky,
Is bubbling o'er with laughter.

Don't talk to me of solemn days
In autumn's time of splendor,
Because the sun shows fewer rays,
And these grow slant and slender.

Why, it's the climax of the year—
The highest time of living!
Till naturally its bursting cheer
Just melts into thanksgiving.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

A mother recently noticed that her little boy had shut and fastened the door on a very wet day and was compelling his little sister to stay out in the rain. "Why, Leslie," said she, "open the door and let Dolly in out of the rain." "I can't, mamma," was the answer. "We're playing Noah's ark and Dolly is the sinner."—*Cambridge Tribune*.

The Conversation Corner

MY DEAR CORNERERS: Let us begin, this week, with two cat stories which have come to the Corner from very diverse sources—one from a vessel at sea in the North Atlantic, away up almost to Iceland, the other from an ancient German castle. As proof of the first story here is a photograph of Dr. Grenfell's "mission smack *Sophia Wheatley*, hove to in a fog and heavy breeze, with the Faroe Islands close under our lee." The way he happened to write it was that he had just discovered in his "loved cricket bag an unopened *Congregationalist*," which

... opened at a page on cats [the *General's* page, May 6]. Cats and parsons are said to be unlucky at sea, except jet-black ones. I've seen several cats at sea that would swim. The boat used to be slacked astern with the cat in it, and her breakfast placed on the smack's counter. The cat would promptly jump in, swim to the smack, climb up a rope to the channel plates and so over the rail. By then it would have a downright healthy appetite, and would shake itself and go for that fish like an arrow.

I remember also a cat which came aboard the mission ship *Albert* at St. John's, Newfoundland, the summer of our first trip to Labrador. The great fire which destroyed the city was still smoldering, and I presume Pussy had been burnt out. I never saw a cat with such a propensity for falling overboard. She was a downright landlubber. I heard a disconsolate mewling one morning, apparently from the sea. [Didn't you think it was a *sea mew*, Doctor?—Mr. M.] Our runaway cat was missing, as usual. Lowering the boat we found her crouched under our quarter on the shoulder of the rudder—she had found the rudder trunk too small to creep up through. She fell overboard once when we were on the ground at low tide, but got aboard again by the shore warps. Though we were in dozens of harbors in Labrador, she was far too wise to leave us, but as soon as we ever got back to St. John's, in December, she disappeared.

The other letter is from a guest at *Schloss Niederaichbach*, in Bavaria,

... the interesting and beautiful castle, where the dear boy lives who is to have the stamps. This castle was built in the thirteenth century; it is in perfect condition, and furnished with elegance and luxury which words are inadequate to describe. The river *Iser*, which flows by the castle, is usually clear and green, but now *she* (feminine in German) is in angry mood and has quite changed her usual smiling countenance.

If the Cornerers would enjoy an interesting cat story, here it is. A pet cat, of fine manners, that lives here in the castle, amused herself the other day by climbing up a very high tree. When she thought of coming down she was frightened at the tremendous height; her courage failed her and she began to *meow* pitifully. It was evening and the cat's friends hoped she would come down—but, no, she stayed up there all night, complaining mournfully all the time. In the morning the Baron ordered a man to go up to fetch the cat. Eleven men carried a very long ladder to the tree, and one of them began to ascend it when, lo and behold! the cat jumped down and landed safely on her forefeet.

The reference to the "angry mood" of that river is true to history and poetry, as all old Cornerers remember very well in Campbell's famous poem, "Hohenlinden," in the old readers and speakers:

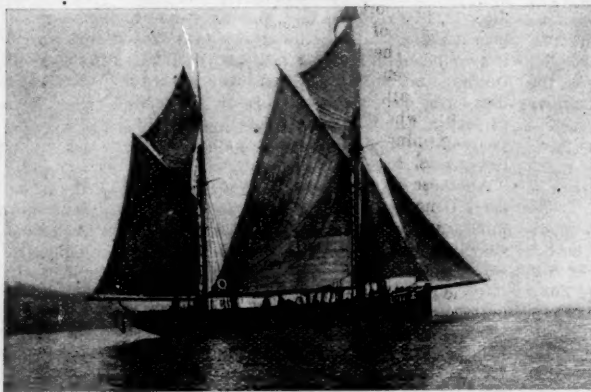
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

How well I recall the comical gestures with which a boy illustrated it in the Wednesday afternoon declamation at the old academy, pointing down to the floor for "when the sun was low" in the first line, shuffling his feet for "the untrodden snow" of the second, and whirling his hands around each other to indicate the rapid rolling of Iser! And now to think that our correspondent has actually dwelt for weeks on the banks of that historic river—perhaps she has even stood "on Linden" itself!

So much for two cats—next comes another little animal, which the writer seems to think of more account than all the cats from Iser to Iceland!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am ten years old and I want to write to you and tell you about my lovely pet. It is just a little over one year old and its name is Jack. It does lots of cute things and is very fond of any one who is good to him. It likes to go with us whenever we go away, but sometimes we have to leave him at home. He is pink and white and has blue



eyes. I think it is the nicest pet anybody could have. Can any of your Cornerers guess what it is? *It is my baby brother!*

ALIDA A.

If you wait a very few years you will find that your little pink and white pet will grow still more wonderful in his achievements. He will, if I mistake not, be able to swim like Dr. Grenfell's cat, climb tall trees like the one at *Schloss Niederaichbach*, ride on a bicycle, play football, sing like a lark, chatter like a blackbird, and perhaps even to learn the multiplication table!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. Martin: Alida says I can write to you in her letter. We live next door to her now, but papa has bought a place out in the country and we are going out there for the summer. Can you tell us a pretty name for our new home? Mamma wants it *Deephaven*, but my sister wants it *Willowbrook*, and I am going to let you make my choice. We have a kitten named Gray and I have a big brother Ralph. I am ten.

FLOSSIE H.

P. S. Ralph wants it *Meadowbrook*.

These are all very pretty names, but I cannot judge which best fits the location and scenery. A few families began, some years ago, a settlement of cottages on Nantasket Beach and made a name for its station by combining the names of three children—Kenneth, Bertie and Mary, if I remember rightly—and calling it *Kenberma*. As you are apparently the young-

est in the family and have no name selected, why do you not waive your right and let the rest fix up a name in similar way? I would have *Willow* come first; perhaps its flowing, liquid sound would do for the "brook" part. It is so *flexible* too in its application—in my boyhood the rods of the weeping willow were the school-teachers' favorite wands for children, and nowadays (as I happen to know) physicians advise a medical preparation of willow (with learned Latin name) for rheumatism!

Mr. Martin

Corner Scrap-Book

"The Queen! God Bless Her!" At the top of Dr. Grenfell's letter in the adjoining Corner is a medallion of the Queen in gilt, under which he had written that hearty prayer of every Englishman—and of every true-minded American as well. One reason why Queen Victoria is loved so well by her subjects is that she shows such sincere interest in the common people, in homes and in children. The London *Boy's Own Paper* which has just come to the Corner has a long account, headed *The Queen and the Boys*, of the part taken by public schoolboys in the diamond jubilee. Returning from London to Windsor, the Queen, with a splendid retinue, drove to the famous Eton school to receive the addresses of the two classes of pupils, the "Kings Scholars" (often called "collegers") and the "Oppidians." These were handed to her by two representative boys, and received by Victoria with a smile, a bow and a word of thanks, while one of the princesses returned her manuscript answer. In this she referred to one of the scholars as her "dear grandson, Prince Arthur of Connaught."

About the Grandson. In the midst of the ceremony the Empress Frederick discovered Prince Arthur among the boys, and at once all eyes in the landau were turned towards him. Then his father, the Duke of Connaught, called out, "Arthur," and the boy came to the royal carriage for the greetings of his relatives. As his grandmother was on the further side of the carriage, but could not reach his hand, the Duke grasped his boy by his collar and tried to lift him into the carriage; but he was too heavy, and the poor fellow's jacket was nearly pulled over his head, somewhat to his mortification. When he finally got clear he promptly retreated!

The Boys' Torchlight Serenade was across the river at Windsor Castle on the evening of the same day. The Queen was at the window, and the old Norman Keep blazed out with red and blue lights. Then, suddenly, the great quadrangle was filled with the boys, marching with blazing torches to the music of the national airs. At one point the flaming battalions formed themselves into the letters, V. R.; gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and sang their boat songs, especially the song of the Winchester school—out of compliment to its boys who had beaten them that day in the cricket match—after which the captains of the school, of the Oppidians, of the boats, of the eleven, of the Winchester boys, and the youngest boy in the school, were summoned into her Majesty's presence and received her personal thanks. Is it any wonder that our kinsmen across the sea say, "The Queen, God bless her"?

L. M. M.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR OCT. 10 Acts 21: 18-24: 10.

Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

This lesson historically includes the entire story of Paul's last visit to Jerusalem. It is vividly dramatic, and may best be considered by presenting its successive incidents as providential steps in the conquest of Christianity over Judaism and heathenism. We have:

1. Paul's reception by the brethren at Jerusalem. Eight years had passed since the famous council in which recognition and liberty were won for Gentile Christians, without separation from Jewish disciples. Only once since had Paul returned to the city, and then only for a passing call. He must have been anxious to learn how his work was regarded there, for the future unity of the churches depended on his reception by the Jewish Christians.

The beginning was auspicious. The brethren whom he first saw welcomed him, and the next day he and his company had a formal audience with all the elders of the Jerusalem church, of which James was the head. Paul told of his ministry and they rejoiced when they heard what he had done. Those churches are fortunate which have enlightened leaders. If some brethren in the Jerusalem church had been elders, Paul would soon have left the city, having had scant recognition. The election of officers is one of the most important duties of every church, for their spirit usually determines its attitude toward other churches.

2. Paul's effort to prove himself a loyal Jew. If the leaders understood and appreciated his work, many of the brethren did not. They thought him dangerously liberal [Acts 21: 20, 21]. They misunderstood him, as ignorant men with strong religious convictions would naturally do. Some of them misrepresented him. They said he taught Jews who became Christians not to circumcise their children and not to obey the laws of Moses. This was not true. But he did teach Gentiles who became Christians that they need not do these things. Such a distinction in the church could not long continue. Paul probably was convinced of it. "In Christ Jesus," he said, "there is neither Jew nor Greek." But for the present, the leaders said, the distinction is necessary. You, Paul, are a Jew. Show the Jewish believers that you hold, with them, that they should continue to maintain the customs of the Jewish religion. Paul accepted the proposal and adopted their plan. He must have done it reluctantly. He never could have taught so emphatically that these laws were of no consequence to one class of Christians, while yet he believed them of consequence to himself. Yet only a great man would do what he did. He put himself under rules which seemed to him childish, in the hope that he might promote the unity of the church.

3. Paul's peril at the hands of the Jews. The plan of the Jewish Christian leaders signally failed, though Paul did faithfully what they suggested. His teaching was too well known. He had often said that such things as he was doing in the temple were "beggary rudiments." Jews were in Jerusalem who had heard him say as much. When they saw him in the sacred courts, knowing that he kept company with Gentiles as no orthodox Jew would, they naturally thought that one of the strangers with him was Trophimus, a Gentile whom they had seen in his company. If Paul had a right there, Trophimus had not, and they were more incensed at him than at the intruder whom they thought he had introduced into the temple. So the whole plan fell through. It was a poor subterfuge at best. It precipitated the conflict which the church sought to avoid. Frank, kind full avowal of conviction is the wisest way to make the truth prevail.

4. Paul's defense of his conduct. This was

after his own style. He told the Jews of his former service against the Christians, to which the high priest and the whole Sanhedrim would testify. He told again the story of his conversion to the service of Jesus as the Messiah. He declared that the Lord had sent him as a missionary to the Gentiles, and at this their rage broke out again. The man who had consented to Stephen's martyrdom came near suffering in the same way. The conflict between him and the nation whose religion he had so zealously upheld was inevitable and irreconcilable. The crisis which the Jewish Christian leaders had sought to avert had come, and it was fully time. What has seemed a great calamity in Christian history has often proved to be a great blessing. The closing of the door of Jerusalem to Paul was the opening of the door into Rome.

5. Paul's rescue by the Roman captain. Little cared that officer what happened to Paul. But he was bound to protect him from violence. His harsh measures led Paul to disclose his nationality, and gave him the rights of a Roman citizen. Thus he was brought from one ruler to another till he was able to stand before the emperor of the world and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ. The wise Christian uses every advantage in his power to make known the truth. His property, his social position, his civic office, if he has one—whatever power he has, he places at the disposal of his Master. As a Jew Paul preached to Jews; as a Roman to Romans; while to Greeks he spoke as one who sympathized with all that was worthy in their religion.

No finer illustrations are to be found of wise Christian conduct under severest tests than in this experience of the great apostle. He conciliated Jewish believers, outwitted Jewish enemies, won the favor of Roman rulers and received distinct evidence of the approval of God, with the assurance that his heart's desire was in the way of fulfillment: "As thou hast testified concerning me at Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome."

Our letter from Scotland this week pays tribute to Dr. James Denney. In his farewell sermon to his people at Broughty Ferry he said:

I have tried to bear witness to the love which God hath to us, as they did who were first empowered by the Lord to be interpreters and messengers of that love. I have tried, both in preaching the gospel and in administering the sacraments, to give it that fundamental place, that awful character, that all-determining power that it has in the New Testament. I feel today how little I have been able to speak of it as it should be spoken of and that I have not felt nor preached enough its patience, its tenderness, its unwearied faithfulness. But, nevertheless, I believe we have had as a congregation a real sense of what we all owe to God in his Son; we have known and believed the love he has to us sinners.

As he goes to fill the chair of systematic theology and pastoral training in Glasgow, these words have peculiar interest:

If I can be of any service to future ministers of the church, it will be through what I have learned among you. It will never be possible for me to think or speak of anything connected with the church or the ministry except through the medium of my experience here.

If you have never tried Cleveland's baking powder you do not know what the *best* cake tastes like. You may be a good cook, but without Cleveland's baking powder you are at a disadvantage.

717a



After exercising or driving, or when cold or fatigued take a cup of boiling water, stir in a little.

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Progress of the Kingdom

THE CONGREGATIONAL HAND

THE MISSIONARY HAND. WORK OF THE C. S. S. & P. S. IN LAYING FOUNDATIONS; OF THE C. E. S. IN TRAINING WORKERS; OF THE C. H. M. S. AND A. M. A. IN COMBATING HEATHENISM AND EXTENDING CONGREGATIONALISM; OF THE C. C. B. S. IN PROVIDING HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

(Parallel with *The Congregationalist's missionary topic for October*.)

Complexity is an acknowledged feature of modern life. The simple methods by which, in earlier times, we carried on our educational, industrial, religious and even political work has been replaced by more intricate and, in most cases, more effective agencies. The original conception of home missions, for example, was one society to open up new fields, establish churches and Sunday schools and have a general oversight of the missionary and his family. This inclusive plan antedated the period of "problems," the natural outgrowth of rapidly increasing immigration and racial difficulties developed by the Civil War. By and by came an era of specialization. New organizations came into existence to meet the growing needs of our expanding country. As a result of this evolutionary process the evangelization of America, as undertaken by the Congregational churches, is now carried on by five societies instead of one, working interdependently.

Perhaps the simplest illustration of their relation to each other is furnished by the human hand. Each finger performs its separate function, yet has a vital, organic connection with the palm. We may pick up a single article by using the thumb and one finger, but the firm grasp of a large object requires the concerted action of all. So with our home missionary work. We need to consider it occasionally in its entirety. We are in danger of concentrating our interest upon what the single finger represents, thereby losing a sense of proportion. Specifically, then, what is the working of the Congregational hand?

First, the Sunday School and Publishing Society lays strong foundations in righteousness by gathering children and youth into Sunday schools. As these boys and girls constitute one-fourth of our population, and are the material out of which future citizens are made, the value of this initial training cannot be overestimated. The schools are abundantly supplied with carefully selected literature and in due course of time develop into churches. What then? Two requirements are manifest—an educated minister and a suitable place for worship. These needs are met by the sister societies known as the Education Society and the Church Building Society. Twenty-six collegiate institutions have thus far been planted and brought to self-support through the agency of the former, and in its ministry are a large number of students of other nationalities than our own. Given this personal preparation for preaching the gospel and church buildings and parsonages become indispensable, especially on the frontier. The permanency and efficiency of much that has been accomplished by the societies already mentioned hinge upon a shelter for the pastor and his flock. Hence the *raison d'être* of the Church Building Society. Its province, however, is not to build these edifices, but to help build them by means of temporary loans, which are paid back, often with a self-sacrifice which proves that the age of heroism is by no means past.

The equipment is now complete, is it not? O, no! We have only whetted our weapons, as it were, for the actual onslaught upon the strongholds of ignorance, vice and barbarism which are a blot on our boasted American civilization. To this end we must have the active co-operation of the grand old Home Missionary Society, to sustain preaching in over 4,000 places and to minister to the countless hosts of immigrants pouring in upon us annually. Left in ignorance of republican institutions, the prey of unprincipled politi-

cians, this class is a menace to the very existence of our national life. Patriotism alone is an incentive to stimulate a study of what this organization has been doing the last seventy years. Eliminate its splendid work among the Slavs, Germans and Scandinavians, and what anarchy would reign in certain sections of our fair land!

No less important is the Christianizing of the Negroes and other colored races, also the poor whites at the South, through the agency of another finger on the Congregational hand—the American Missionary Association. Its educational work stretches all the way from kindergartens to large institutions for higher education, particular stress being laid upon industrial training. The three M's—moral, mental, manual—have superseded the old formula of the three R's.

Viewed thus as a unit, the common complaint, "Too many societies," is no proper rallying cry. It is possible that the time may come, having passed through these periods of expansion and specialization, when we may emerge, under providential guidance, into a consolidation of some of these forces. That is a question for tomorrow. Today it behooves every loyal Congregationalist to have an intelligent idea of the interdependence of these five societies, and to slight none of them in his or her benefactions. The familiar Pauline illustration of the inability of the hand to dispense with the eye, or the head with the foot, is wonderfully pertinent to our Congregational hand.

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Oct. 10-16. Enduring Hardships for Christ's Sake. Heb. 12: 1-13.

What shall we do with the hard places in our lives? They come to every serious person who cherishes ideals, no matter how outwardly prosperous and happy he may seem. To some they seem to be the main staple of daily experience rather than the exceptional occurrence. In every case the need arises of interpreting them aright. We are not to court hardship any more than we are to shun it. We are not to endure it unless it seems to be the will of God that we should meet it in the discharge of our duty. But there will be times when the only attitude we can take is that of patient endurance, and our topic suggests three considerations which may lead us to the display, not of the stoic's calmness, but of the Christian's patience and courage.

First we are to remember what Christ has endured for us. The Scripture which we are considering brings that prominently before us. Think of the hard places in Jesus' life, how he was misunderstood by those who loved him best and whom he best loved; how he was denied, betrayed, buffeted and slain. All this was for our sake. He could not have been our complete Redeemer unless he had tasted the very dregs of the bitterest cup that is ever put to human lips. We enter no dark valley into which he has not preceded us; no sharp knife cuts into our heart's affection the edge of which he has not also felt.

We are to think, also, of what this endurance may do for Christ. We can render no better witness to him than that which is given at the point of the bayonet, so to speak. When we bear our distresses cheerfully, burn our smoke, wear a smiling face even when the heart is sore, give up that which seems desirable, almost essential for our peace and comfort, prefer some one else's good fortune to our own, then we are braver witnesses to Christ than we possibly ever can be when making a beautiful talk in prayer meeting. The long and glorious roll of missionaries and martyrs contains the names of those who, out of great tribulation, not merely entered into the kingdom of heaven, but fought in its behalf, and by their toil and death extended its frontiers.

The third consideration is the thought of what Christ may do for us through these hardships. None of us want to be poor, or straitened, or sorrowful, or abused by others. We cannot, when we are on the rack of pain, look upon it as a bed of ease, but we can say this to ourselves, "Wait, you are coming out of this experience a better and purer soul. You will some day kiss the cross to which you are now nailed. You will see why you were allowed to suffer, and others will see in you, if you do not yourself, the fruits of character that are ripened only on the tree whose roots are watered by tears."

Let us listen once again to sturdy Robert Browning as he says:

Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough.
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand but go.
Be our joy three parts pain!
Strive and hold cheap the strain;
Learn nor account the pang, dare, never grudge the
throe!

Boston Congregational Club

The continued popularity of this now somewhat venerable organization was attested in Tremont Temple last Monday evening when seventy-five more members of the club put in an appearance than there were places at the tables. This attendance far surpassed the record of any previous September meeting. Pres. W. E. Barton was in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. George D. Marsh of Bulgaria. Chairman C. H. Beale of the outlook committee in the course of his report alluded in kind terms to Rev. B. Fay Mills, but expressed the opinion, as respects theology, that his circumference is everywhere and his center is nowhere. Dr. Beale went on, however, to set forth the ineffectiveness of our church methods, saying, among other things, that "as institutions our churches are prosperous, but we do not reach the people."

The literary program was made up of two addresses. Rev. E. H. Byington, D. D., took as his theme, Old Boston and What It Has to Say to Young Boston. He limited his subject to the evangelical churches of the city. The only Puritan churches that kept the faith at the time of the Unitarian landslide were the Old South and the First in Charlestown. The modern outgrowths of the Orthodox wing of the Puritan church were compared with the achievements of the Unitarians. The truths which these Orthodox churches proclaimed were the fundamental truths of the gospel held in common with all branches of the church universal. These churches, too, have always been in sympathy with great reform and missionary movements of the passing years. Interesting pulpit and personal characteristics of the ministers of old Boston were pointed out. There has been less theological speculation in our churches and a deeper personal religious experience than in the Unitarian wing.

The complementary side of the main subject was skillfully handled by Rev. A. A. Berle, D. D., who spoke for younger Boston. He contrasted the theological freedom and atmosphere of today with that of the earlier years of this century. Then the minister was the accredited messenger of the Most High, now his utterances must pass through the furnace of criticism. Phillips Brooks and Drummond, the idols of the evangelical world, cannot possibly be thought of as acceptable to the Christian thought of the beginning of the century. At the same time younger Boston reaffirms loyalty to the historic faith and polity of the Congregational churches. It has a profounder faith in Christ as Saviour than any generation of Pilgrims that ever walked the earth. Younger Boston reaches out to what older Boston never knew. It will not permanently tolerate seven corporations to do the benevolent work of the denomination. Congregationalism must cleave to democracy, and it must apply itself in a sensible fashion to the work of reform.

LITERATURE

BOOK REVIEWS

A NOTABLE THEOLOGICAL WORK

The fifth volume in the order of publication of the International Theological Library is *The Apostolic Age*. Its author is Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D., professor of church history in Union Theological Seminary. It is an exposition and discussion of the Acts and the epistles, presenting the results of recent investigations concerning the dates and authorship of all the New Testament books. It is also a critical history of the Christian Church in the first century as viewed by scholars at the end of the nineteenth. After a brief introductory statement concerning the origin of Christianity, and a longer dissertation on its beginnings in Judea and Samaria, the body of the work is devoted to the Christianity and labors of Paul. The last 235 pages treat of the conception of Christianity in the epistles other than those of Paul, of the labors of other apostles and of the growth of the church during their lifetime.

A cursory examination of this volume is sufficient to suggest the marked contrast between the method of approach to the Bible by scholars in the present generation and that of thirty or forty years ago. Then the statements of the New Testament were accepted without question. Now both records and writers are challenged. The former are verified or doubted, and the identification of the latter is proved or questioned. When the authorship of a book is settled the author's views are interpreted, as far as possible, without bias, and no attempt is made to reconcile them with other New Testament authors. The idea of inspiration as a means of accurately revealing historic facts and formulated tenets is abandoned, and inspiration is conceived of as conveying through historic records principles which have continued their development in Christian history to the present time.

Dr. McGiffert shows how Pauline doctrines shaped themselves through the experiences of Paul, building churches and strengthening disciples in Syria, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy; how the mutual interchange of the convictions and opinions of leading men in the apostolic church crystallized into doctrine and expanded into church government; and how the church adapted itself to different races and social conditions. The author's work is ably done. He has possessed himself of the large amount of literature on the subject he has treated, and has based on it the conclusions which seem most worthy. If this volume presents little that is new, it is because the field has in recent years been so well trodden. Dr. McGiffert agrees in the main with Professor Harnack on the dates of prominent events in Paul's life and of his epistles. The authorship of the fourth gospel is left undetermined. That of 1 Peter is questioned, and of 2 Peter denied. The genuineness of the pastoral epistles in their present form is regarded as untenable, and the supposition that Paul was released at Rome and again imprisoned is regarded as without support. But the account in the book of Acts is treated as in the main trustworthy. This volume is worthy of its place in the series. [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.]

THE SOCIAL TEACHING OF JESUS

This essay in Christian sociology, by Prof. Shailer Matthews, professor of New Testament history and interpretation in the University of Chicago, is a reprint of the striking series of articles contributed by him to the *American Journal of Sociology* last year. Re-reading deepens the impression that the author is scholarly, devout, awake to all modern thought, and yet conservative and preeminently sane. If, after reading the chapters dealing with Jesus' attitude toward man, society, the family, the state, and wealth, the reader will not agree with us in this opinion, we greatly err as prophets.

The author's style is fresh, his illustrations illustrate, and for most of his statements he gives Scriptural warrant by the citation of proof texts. The socialist, the critic of the church as an institution, will not find much in the volume to comfort him, nor will they who place all the emphasis upon the ethical message of Jesus. He holds that the only hope of society's regeneration is the regeneration or conversion of its individual members. "Concerts and kindergartens are very necessary as complements of revivals and mission halls, but as saviours of a nation's civilization and purity they are as grass before the storm. . . . No civilization can be Christian that balks at the fact of divine sonship. No social reform will be thoroughgoing and lasting that stops before endeavoring to bring every human being into the righteousness and fraternal love that spring from religious experience."

This is the conclusion of the whole matter to Professor Matthews, yet it must not be inferred that he is not in entire sympathy with all that is being done to affect society in the large and make it more Christlike. This book, taken up chapter by chapter by an adult Bible class and wide-awake teacher, would be an admirable theme for study during the coming winter months. The collateral Scriptural reading involved would be most helpful and not burdensome. [Macmillan Co. \$1.50.]

BIBLICAL

The Exile to the Restoration is one of the Bible Class Primers imported by Charles Scribner's Sons [20 cents]. It is by Rev. Dr. A. B. Davidson, Hebrew professor at the New College, Edinburgh. No period of the Old Testament is of greater interest, we are almost ready to say of so great interest, as that covered by this little volume. Professor Davidson is one of the ablest and most candid Biblical scholars of this age. This book presents in small compass the most scholarly and satisfactory treatment of this period of Israelitic history that we have seen. Among its most valuable features are its analyses of the later prophetic books and the reasons for giving them the dates assigned by recent scholarship. Two other helpful volumes in this series of Bible Class Primers are also at hand. One is *The Miracles of Our Lord*, by Rev. Professor Laidlaw, D. D., being an abridgment of a larger work. The other is *Christian Conduct*, a study in New Testament morality, by Rev. T. P. Kilpatrick, B. D.

Prof. H. G. Mitchell of Boston University is the author of *Isaiah, a Study of Chapters I.-XII*. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.00]. It is a worthy successor to his work on Amos. It presents and upholds the views of the conservative critical school, thus placing the results of the work by our foremost German and English scholars within the reach of all. Its introduction is a careful study of the personality, life and times of Isaiah drawn from Biblical and extra-Biblical sources. The chronology is fully discussed with quotations from the Assyrian material bearing directly upon it. Then follows a careful study of the original order of the prophecies. The author comes to the conclusion that the disarrangement and later additions are due to well-meaning and divinely inspired attempts to adapt the words of Isaiah to conditions of other times. A careful and skillful translation of the text is followed by a simple and scholarly commentary. When the second volume is completed we shall have a thoroughly standard work, the product of American scholarship, upon the writings of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets.

Lectures on Prophecy, by Rev. Benjamin H. Charles, D. D. [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25], is furnished with an excellent preface. The book itself is an attempt to explain modern history from the books of Daniel and Revelation. It interprets these prophecies as explaining the papacy and its downfall, the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the life on earth in the millennium. There are

people who appreciate this class of literature and to them we can cordially commend this example.

RELIGIOUS

Dr. Charles Roads has arranged in a convenient form the writings of Paul concerning Christ, including the epistle to the Hebrews, as *The Fifth Gospel* [Curts & Jennings. 50 cents]. Taking Paul's statement that he received his gospel directly from Christ by revelation, this arrangement is remarkably suggestive. The idea is original and is well carried out. To many this doctrinal gospel set in parallel with the historical gospels will open new meanings in the New Testament Scriptures. The volume includes a table presenting a harmony of the five gospels.

The treasures of Egypt seem to be exhaustless and every year brings forth new discoveries which increase popular interest in them. Especially do students of the Bible turn to their records of the past for light on sacred history. In *Light from Egypt* [Curts & Jennings. \$1.25] Dr. J. N. Fradenburgh has popularized and put within the limits of a single volume much of the archaeological material chronicled in the expensive volumes issued by the Egyptian Exploration Fund and in the recent publications of Prof. Flinders Petrie. Some statements here will be questioned, such as that on page 311, that no facts have been discovered "anywhere on the earth's surface to justify the belief in a stone age in the history of man." But a great amount of valuable information has here been gathered into a readable volume which will interest the ordinary student. It is a book especially for ministers and Sunday school libraries.

IN THE STORY LINE

A Norway Summer [Roberts Bros. \$1.25], is an entertaining account of a visit to Norway by three American girls. It is mostly in the form of home letters and journals. Having relatives in that country, these girls had rather unusual opportunities for becoming acquainted with Norwegian manners and customs and much information about them is indirectly conveyed. A very natural love story adds to the interest. The book, however, gives the impression of material gathered some years ago which is now brought to light and rather carelessly edited. We are not overstocked with literature describing this interesting country and it seems a pity that the additional work necessary to bring this book up to date is lacking. However, it may be that the author wished to make the romance, and not the description of Norway, its main feature. An injustice is done to the Norwegians in accusing them of untidiness. As compared to the rest of Europe Norway is a paradise of clean hotels. Unfortunately, we have no uniform system of writing foreign names in English, but we have at least a right to demand uniformity in a single book and we do not find it here. Several fine illustrations do much to redeem these faults.

A faithful transcript of life at a private boarding school for girls is given in *A Genuine Lady* by Mrs. I. T. Thurston [Pilgrim Press. \$1.25]. The treatment, by her associates, of a new pupil who is suspected of being a charity student is thoroughly characteristic of girls, but she stands the test in a manner which conquers their prejudices and challenges their admiration. The book is written in a pleasing style and has a strong undercurrent of wholesome ethical teaching.

One of the noblest novels ever written is *John Halifax, Gentleman*, by Miss Dinah Maria Mulock. It presents ideals of marriage and home life which have been gratefully recognized in thousands of households in this generation and which will do no less service for generations yet to come. The book now appears in a new edition, fittingly illustrated by T. Y. Crowell & Co. [\$1.50].

An Old-field School Girl [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25], by Marion Harland (Mrs. E. P. Terhune), is a story of plantation and school experiences in Virginia fifty years ago. The

picture seems true to life—a life that was dramatic with elements in it both of tragedy and comedy. The schoolgirl, childishly conceited but with a warm heart and honest soul, the cruel teacher, the overseer and his family, the major and the Negroes and poor whites are characters well drawn and lifelike and make a very interesting story.

FOR COMING CITIZENS

The recent return of the Bradford manuscript to this country gives special interest to a little volume by Samuel Adams Drake entitled *On Plymouth Rock* [Lee & Shepard, 60 cents]. Although written for young people, Mr. Drake has told the familiar story of hardship and struggle in the Plymouth Colony with a freshness and fidelity to historical facts which will hold the attention of older readers as well.—Another book whose object is to kindle patriotism and help train the young in intelligent citizenship is *The Young American* [Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents]. It is a compilation of selections, both prose and poetry, bearing upon our national life and history, together with certain fundamental facts about the structure of our Government. A civic reading-book of this character serves an excellent purpose in our public schools, especially in the hands of a judicious teacher.

IN THE INTERESTS OF CHILD LIFE

All lovers of childhood will welcome the new *Kindergarten Review* [Milton Bradley Co., Springfield]. It is edited by Miss Emilie Poulsson—the well-known writer of children's literature—and her sister, Miss Laura Poulsson. This magazine succeeds the old *Kindergarten News*, edited so long and ably by the late Henry W. Blake. Now enlarged in size and scope, it is sure to be a help and an inspiration to all who have to deal with the young child. The kindergarten and its interests will be the central subject of consideration, but realizing the vital relation of one stage of the child's life to the other, the *Review* will reach backward to the home and forward to the primary school, thus giving direct aid to the parent and primary teacher as well as the kindergarten. The kindergarten student also receives special attention from the *Review*. Dr. Harris, H. W. Mabie, Miss Blow, Miss Harrison and many others of the best educational writers are among the contributors.

NOTES

—Posthumous works of Taine and Victor Hugo are soon to be issued.

—Rev. John Brown of Bedford will publish early in the new year a study of the question of apostolic succession.

—The *Gaikoku Gogaku Zasshi* is the title of a new Japanese monthly magazine devoted to the study of foreign languages.

—A collection of the private letters of Wilberforce, the great philanthropist, hitherto unpublished, is soon to be published.

—Aubrey de Vere, the poet, the friend of Wordsworth, F. D. Maurice, Newman and Manning, is about to publish his recollections of them and the many other famous men he has known.

—Miss Jeanette Gilder, editor of *The Critic*, will soon enter the lists of novelists, Scribner's Sons being about to publish a story by her dealing with life in metropolitan journalistic and musical circles.

—The latest issue of the proceedings of the Society for Physical Research is an elaborate report by Prof. W. F. Barrett of the Royal College of Science for Ireland on the use of the divining rod in discovering wells and springs of water.

—The editors of *The Atlantic*, which will celebrate its fortieth anniversary next month with a remarkable array of articles and authors, call attention to the dissent which the early articles by Emerson and Dr. Holmes's Autocrat papers called forth from the religious press.

—Mr. Hall Caine, says the *British Weekly*, does most of his writing in bed, beginning between four and five o'clock in the morning. His study contains neither writing table nor writing materials. His desk is a yellow-back copy of Hugo's *Les Misérables*, and he writes with a stylographic pen on sheets of ordinary note paper. His next story will deal with the drink problem.

—Prof. L. T. Townsend has been elected a member of the Victoria Institute, Great Britain, his recent book, *Evolution or Creation*, having won for him this honor. Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, the author of the Blakeslee Bible Study Union system, also has recently been honored by election to membership in this society, whose list of members includes such illustrious names as Lord Kelvin, Professor Sayce and a host of others who have distinguished themselves in various departments of science and philosophy. They are banded together to promote the advance of knowledge based upon "faith in the existence of one eternal God, who in his wisdom created all things."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.
FOUR-HANDED FOLK. By Olive Thorne Miller. pp. 201. 75 cents.

TALKS ON THE STUDY OF LITERATURE. By Arlo Bates. pp. 260. \$1.50.

THE MONUMENT TO ROBERT GOULD SHAW. pp. 98. \$1.50.

FRAIL CHILDREN OF THE AIR. By Samuel H. Scudder. pp. 279. 75 cents.

PHOTOGRAPHY INDOORS AND OUT. By Alexander Black. pp. 240. 75 cents.

JAPANESE GIRLS AND WOMEN. By Alice M. Bacon. pp. 333. 75 cents.

Pilgrim Press. Boston.
A SON'S VICTORY. By Fannie E. Newberry. pp. 408. \$1.50.

LINKS OF GOLD. By Harriet A. Cheever. pp. 314. \$1.25.

W. A. Wilde & Co. Boston.
SUCCESS. By Orison S. Marden. pp. 347. \$1.25.

Lee & Shepard. Boston.
AT THE FRONT. By Oliver Optic. pp. 487. \$1.50.

H. H. Carter & Co. Boston.
CHILDREN AT HOME. By Mrs. Mary Johnson. pp. 290. \$1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.
LORDS OF THE WORLD. By Rev. Alfred J. Church. pp. 387. \$1.50.

THE GOLDEN GALLEON. By Robert Leighton. pp. 352. \$1.50.

A MARCH ON LONDON. By G. A. Henty. pp. 339. \$1.50.

THE NAVAL CADET. By Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M. pp. 288. \$1.50.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS AND KINGS. By Donald G. Mitchell. pp. 294. \$1.25.

ADVENTURES IN TOYLAND. By Edith K. Hall. pp. 152. \$2.00.

F. A. Stokes Co. New York.
SHEILAH McLEOD. By Guy Boothby. pp. 255. 75 cents.

THE EYE OF ISHTAR. By William Le Queux. pp. 382. \$1.50.

LIVING PROPHETS. Eden Phillpotts. pp. 496. \$1.25.

Macmillan Co. New York.
WILD NEIGHBORS. By Ernest Ingersoll. pp. 301. \$1.50.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY PAPERS. pp. 503. \$3.00.

Century Co. New York.
HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. 3 vols. pp. 306-261. \$2.00.

CENTURY BOOK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By E. S. Brooks. pp. 249. \$1.50.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. New York.
JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By Dinah Maria Mulock. pp. 540. \$1.50.

THE KING OF THE PARK. By Marshall Saunders. pp. 226. \$1.25.

E. P. Dutton & Co. New York.
LITTLE IVAN'S HERO. By Helen Milman. pp. 128. \$1.25.

A NEW BOOK OF THE FAIRIES. By Beatrice Harraden. pp. 179. \$1.50.

A. C. Armstrong & Son. New York.
PHILIPPIN STUDIES. By H. C. G. Moule, D. D. pp. 265. \$1.50.

American Tract Society. New York.
SIR EVELYN'S CHARGE. By M. L. A. pp. 404. \$1.50.

American Book Co. New York.
STUDENT'S MANUAL OF PHYSICS. By LeRoy C. Cooley. pp. 448. \$1.00.

Funk & Wagnall Co. New York.
CLERICAL TYPES. By Rev. James Mann. pp. 217. \$1.00.

B. F. Johnson Pub. Co. Richmond, Va.
MANUAL OF BIBLE MORALITY. By Shaler G. Hillyer, D. D. pp. 224. 60 cents.

MAGAZINES

September. FORTNIGHTLY.—NINETEENTH CENTURY.
October. FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.
—WHAT TO EAT.—FALL MAIL.

The customary autumnal conference for the deepening of the spiritual life of believers will be held at Clarendon Street Baptist Church,

Oct. 7-10. There will be three sessions each day. Among the speakers will be Rev. Messrs. E. N. Packard, D. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., A. T. Pierson, D. D., James M. Gray, D. D., F. L. Chapell and Robert Cameron. Christians of all denominations are invited.

In and Around Boston

Dr. Gordon's Restful Vacation

To the question, "What did you get out of your holidays?" the pastor of the Old South Church, who arrived on the *Lucania* last Saturday, replied, "A splendid view of the Scotch highlands." It was nature, rather than human nature, from which Dr. Gordon derived the most advantage, for he never gave himself so thoroughly to resting as during the last two months. He declares that he did not once look into a book. He spent nearly a month touring through the wildest portions of northern Scotland, touching at such points as the island of Skye and enjoying to the full the remote and lonely lochs. He speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the glories of the Scotch scenery.

Dr. Gordon preached only once while away, and that was for Ian Maclaren at Liverpool. He says that the great novelist's congregation is devotedly attached to him and he to it. He thinks there is no prospect of Dr. Watson's forsaking the pulpit in order to pursue literature exclusively. Yet there is promise of future stories and sketches, no less telling than those already put forth, since Dr. Watson is constantly collecting new material and coming upon new types of character, of which he is the inimitable interpreter. Dr. Gordon says that the more he sees of Ian Maclaren the more he is impressed with his simplicity of character, sincerity and his devotion to right ends.

Speaking of the presidency of the American Board, Dr. Gordon smiled broadly at the suggestion that he could be considered a possibility. "There is more chance of an alien being elected President of the United States than there is of my becoming president of the Board." He thinks, however, that grave importance attaches to the choice that will be made at New Haven, and that no event of late years in our denomination will be fraught with more far-reaching results. He intends to be at New Haven, and believes that all who love the Board should be there prepared to elect a man who will command the confidence and respect of all the churches.

Sunday Services

Rev. B. Fay Mills held forth at the last of the Unitarian mass meetings on the Common. The meetings in Music Hall will begin Oct. 17. Rev. T. Van Ness of the Second Unitarian Church opened his heart to his people and asked some searching questions about the causes for the lethargy in the Unitarian fold. He said:

Three years ago we Unitarians inscribed over our pulpits the statement, "These churches stand for love to God and love to man." There was a great shout of rejoicing when we did this. But are we showing by our deeds that these words stand for the fact? I ask the question humbly, are we showing more love to man than those who still believe in what are called the "worn-out creeds" and the Westminster Catechism?

At Park Street Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., of Northfield preached, the evening sermon on Treatment of Doubt being especially helpful. At the Allston church, the pastor, Rev. J. O. Haarvig, described the present status of the temperance reform. Three points he holds to be necessary to be held for any successful temperance movement:

A broad, humane spirit in the enunciation of moral political principles; a firm hold on the fact that the saloon is an unmixed evil and that in the light of the most advanced science, as taught by American and European professors, total abstinence is the one safe rule to follow.

News from the Churches

Meetings to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Oct. 4, 10 A. M. Speaker, Rev. B. Fay Mills. Topic, The Mission to the Multitude.

BOSTON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, annual meeting, Berkeley St. Building, Oct. 4, 11 A. M.

SUFFOLK NORTH CONFERENCE, Maverick Ch., E. Boston, Oct. 6.

SUFFOLK WEST CONFERENCE, W. Newton, Oct. 21.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS eighty-eighth annual meeting, New Haven, Ct., Oct. 12-15. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of Detroit. Addresses will be given by missionaries, secretaries, Drs. John Henry Barrows, Francis E. Clark, Mr. John R. Mott and President Storrs. Important committees will report. Accommodations can be secured at the rates: New Haven House, \$4, possibly less; Hotel Majestic, \$3, possibly less; Tontine Hotel, central, large, European plan, rooms \$1 per day and upward; Tremont Hotel, \$2.50; Arlington, \$2; Hotel Gardie, new, near the railroad station, \$2 and \$2.50; boarding houses, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Address the chairman of the entertainment committee, Rev. W. W. McLane, D.D., New Haven, Ct. The railroads grant a rate of a fare and a third. The purchaser will pay full fare to New Haven, and must procure of the agent selling the ticket a certificate, which will be valid at the place of meeting in New Haven, so that a return ticket can be purchased for one-third fare.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Fifty-first annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19-21. Beginning at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Annual sermon by J. W. Cooper, D.D., of Connecticut Tuesday evening. Interesting addresses and reports will be presented in regard to the various fields of work, the Negroes of the South, the American Highlanders, the Indians of the West, the Chinese of the Pacific coast and the Alaskans. Membership of the Association is derived from contributing evangelical churches, and consists of life members, pastors and two delegates appointed by any church, State or local conference or association.

The principal meetings will be held in Plymouth Church. A cordial invitation is given by the Minneapolis churches and entertainment will be provided for all bona fide attendants, and a large representation is anticipated. The Western Railway Passenger Association, and probably other railway associations, will grant reduced rates at one and one-third fares provided there is a certificate of attendance of 100 who have paid full fare going to Minneapolis. It is necessary that each one paying full fare shall secure certificate from the selling ticket agent to that effect. All applications for entertainment should be sent early to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mr. Lowell E. Jepson, 106 Washington Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

FALL STATE MEETINGS

Additions or changes should be sent in at once.

California,	Santa Cruz,	Tuesday, Oct. 5.
Wyoming,	Cheyenne,	Friday, Oct. 8.
Utah,	Salt Lake,	Tuesday, Oct. 12.
California, South,	Redlands,	Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Nebraska,	Omaha,	Monday, Oct. 18.
Alabama,	Marion,	Wednesday, Nov. 10.
Connecticut Conf.	Bridgeport,	Tuesday, Nov. 16.
Washington,	Walla Walla,	Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00. The monthly dues are 25¢. The treasurer, Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 163 La Salle Street.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House, 151 La Salle Street, Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House, 151 La Salle Street. Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston; Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D.D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph.D., Field Secretary; Charles F. Wyman, Treasurer Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stannwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Applications should be sent to Rev. E. B. Palmer, Room 9, Congregational House, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittelsey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits supplies in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

We heartily favor holding rallies and evangelistic services in the fall. Everybody knows—except the almanac makers—that the year begins in September, and this is emphatically true in school and church lines. If the new life and strength won during the summer can only be consecrated to earnest work for the Master before the winter is pre-empted for clubs, concert and lecture courses and other social engagements, it seems to us that much more substantial results may be expected than from services held at the close of the holiday season, when reduced vitality and interest are likely to render them comparatively heavy and unprofitable.

That versatile pastor in Wisconsin must have a large and harmonious nature. The musical interludes with which he fills spare minutes from a triple charge remind us of the water colors which the irrepressible Puddfoot tosses off between whiles.

Could the grandfather of the two brothers ordained this week have foreseen how richly the world would be blessed through his descendants, he would have been almost as happy as the patriarch Abraham.

It is fitting that branch organizations like the one we tell of in Michigan should invite the mother church to their anniversaries. What, indeed, is a birthday party without a mother?

After the thorough preparation a Massachusetts church is making for its Rally Sunday (Oct. 3), of course every member will be thoroughly alive by the time the occasion arrives.

That Illinois church, so fertile in devices for winning strangers, holding friends and awakening interest in church work, ought to secure a large and active membership.

Blessings on members who, after removal, remember the church of their former affiliation as generously as did a Minnesota brother this week.

The Oregon church, which is striving to win the town for Christ against six saloons, will need often to remember that one with God is a majority.

Any church about to displace its hymn-books by others may find a good use for them in a needy church by communicating with this office.

Reports from Maine and Ohio show how strong a grip on the community the church may win through wise leadership and methods.

That truant Minnesota church just returned from the Presbyterian fold evidently realizes that the best part of a visit is getting home.

The narrator of an installation in Michigan pays tribute to the constructive value of long and efficient service in the Sunday school.

Minnesota churches are preparing for new pastors by paying up old debts, leaving a clear financial field.

Evidently the governor of New Hampshire sees no incompatibility between politics and religion.

We are glad to see that the foremost American citizen observed Rally Sunday.

Municipal leagues will find suggestive topics in our news from Indiana.

A Maine item shows the indirect importance of the rural church.

THE MONTANA STATE MEETING

The representatives of Congregationalism assembled, Sept. 11, in the thriving little city of Livingston, just at the gateway of the Na-

tional Park, for their annual season of fellowship and conference. The year had seen numerous changes in the workers on the field, and half the pastors gathered looked each other in the face for the first time. Trains arriving in the early morning put hospitality at once to the test, but it was nobly met by Rev. V. F. Clark and his helpers, who speedily conducted the sleepy delegates to their places of entertainment, where a warm welcome awaited them. This church and pastor are each rejoicing in the providence which brought a tried Nebraska worker to an important Montana field. And this feeling was shared by the delegates, who believe that a future of increased usefulness awaits this the latest church in the State to attain self-support.

Rev. W. N. Moore, also a recent accession from Duluth, Minn., was moderator, and by his manly bearing as well as his masterly sermon showed that Minnesota's loss has been Montana's gain.

The story of the work of the year was told first by Supt. W. S. Bell, in his report for the C. H. M. S., and then by delegates and pastors, who find in apparent failure only new reason for pushing forward, and cause discouragement to feed the fires of fresh enthusiasm. On the whole, they showed a year of steady, persistent toil in the face of many difficulties, and results substantial in character even though defying the attempt to measure them by statistical rules.

The paper on Evangelistic Methods in Montana, read by Rev. W. H. Watson of Red Lodge, evinced a knowledge of local conditions resulting from five years of patient effort, and was replete with practical suggestions. In this connection was given the report of the progress of the Sunday school work in the State, by Supt. W. S. Bell. It showed that, through the co-operation of the pastors and the labors of the superintendent, the society had been able to push its missionary work vigorously, and that the schools already organized were reaching a higher standard of efficiency.

The evening session was given to two papers, one by the efficient pastor at Castle, Rev. Alice S. Barnes, also State president of the W. C. T. U., on the Church's Attitude Toward the Temperance Question; the other, by Rev. W. D. Clark of Billings, recently from Illinois, on The Preacher and His Message.

At the meeting of the Women's Missionary Union, in addition to several practical papers presented, a message of cheer from Mrs. Caswell was highly appreciated. The report of the formation of two new auxiliaries was also a source of encouragement. Sunday morning a large congregation listened with great interest to the association sermon by the moderator, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The afternoon was given to a Sunday school conference, opened by a paper on Advanced Sunday School Work by Superintendent Bell. Sunday evening Rev. Joseph Pope of Columbus spoke earnestly on Home Missionary Problems in Montana. With his field nearly as large as a New England State, he has ample opportunity to study this problem from its most practical standpoint.

W. S. B.

A FAMILY OF MINISTERS

An event of great interest in the White River Valley, Vt., was the ordination of two brothers, Frank W. and William Hazen, Sept. 22, 23. The former supplies Pittsfield and Gaysville; the latter is at Sherburne. A brother, Rev. Carleton Hazen, is pastor in the adjoining town of Rochester. On the council was another brother, Rev. Austin Hazen of Thomaston, Ct. The father and grandfather of these young men were pastors in Vermont. The uncle, who preached the sermon, Rev. W. S. Hazen, D.D., has had his only pastorate for 33 years in Northfield, Vt. Rev. A. W. Hazen, D.D., of Middletown, Ct., and Rev. Allen Hazen, D.D., formerly missionary of the A. R. C. F. M. in India, are also uncles. The young men take mission churches, bringing great encouragement to fields of peculiar difficulties.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH DEDICATION AT PORTLAND

Rarely does an event in an individual church awaken such public interest as attended the dedication of the new St. Lawrence Church edifice at Portland, Me., Sept. 23. The entire city shared the enthusiasm and rejoicing. The public schools in the vicinity were closed. The whole day, from 8.30 A. M. to 10 P. M., was devoted to devotional, congratulatory and dedicatory services. At each of the three services the church was thronged, hundreds not gaining access to the building. This marked interest was due to the fact that, of the \$37,500 which the completed edifice cost (including site and furnishings), one-half, or over \$17,000, was given by the outside public. The long pastorate of Rev. A. H. Wright and the marked esteem in which he is universally held made this co-operation possible. It is a splendid tribute to the worth and influence in a community of the high spiritual qualities for which this time-honored pastor is noted. He has served the church twenty-six years. Five pastors preceded him, with an average term of two and one-half years.

The church was organized Feb. 19, 1838. A humble house of worship had been erected the previous autumn. In 1873 this original structure was raised and enlarged at a cost of \$6,000. This modest and inadequate building has served the growing church for nearly a quarter of a century. Its membership of nearly 300, with a cordial and sympathetic congregation, will find the new edifice with a seating capacity of 600 none too large. A two-story parish house with commodious rooms for Sunday school and social work adds to its expansiveness and beauty. The exterior is of granite; the interior in every respect modern, attractive and richly furnished, making the most beautiful and up-to-date church auditorium in Maine. Its graceful spire is equipped with a chime of ten bells, given by Mr. William L. Blake of the building committee. Each bell is engraved and dedicated to prominent deceased members, including seven deacons. Prof. James R. Gibson of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., tuned and played the chimes, remaining over Sunday for further similar service. The Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society each contributed a window in addition to the three beautiful rose and four memorial windows. The pews of the seventy feet square auditorium are arranged diagonally, the pulpit and choir occupying a corner, facing the vestibule in the opposite corner. The small indebtedness of \$5,500 on the furnishings will be provided for soon and easily. The afternoon addresses of congratulation were by Hon. Mayor Charles H. Randall, Rev. Dr. J. G. Merrill and Hon. Horace C. Shaw.

The dedicatory services were by Rev. Drs. J. L. Jenkins, William H. Fenn, Asa Dalton (Episcopal) and Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the well-known and venerable author. This veteran of ninety years was the playmate of Longfellow in early Portland, and remembers when the eastern end of the city, now occupied by the new church and its populous environment, was covered with forest. His two addresses of marvelous interest were the unique feature of the day. Friday following the dedication was given, morning, afternoon and evening, to receiving visitors, an organ recital and an address on Personality in Service by Rev. W. S. Ayres of the First Baptist Church. The church was again open to the public Saturday, with special music on the chimes by Professor Gibson. At a special concluding service Sunday afternoon Rev. R. T. Hack of the Second

Parish Church preached. These combined and continued services were as successful as they were unique, and inaugurated what promises to be a new era of prosperity for this devoted and earnest church.

D. M. P.

THE MAINE BRETHREN AT BELFAST

Belfast, on picturesque Penobscot Bay, entertained the General Conference, Sept. 21-23, on the occasion of its seventy-first annual meeting, in connection with the ninetieth anniversary of the Maine Missionary Society. The three days were filled with good things, heartily enjoyed by 250 visitors whom the people and friends of the North Church welcomed with a characteristic hospitality. The untiring work of the committee of arrangements was manifest, as the sessions progressed without a note of discord from beginning to end.

Professor Chapman of Brunswick was the conference preacher, and happily struck the key-note of the meeting in a sermon of special power and graceful diction. The nature of the kingly office, and the peculiar mission of the Christian disciple in the world, were the thoughts developed. The preacher seemed to

crowded house listened first to Dr. Dunning who revealed the real conditions of our ministry at the present time. He presented such an array of facts that his words must have had two different effects—one of utter discouragement in view of the future, the other of heroic determination on the part of the true minister of the gospel to exalt and fill his office more faithfully than ever before.

Dr. E. C. Moore of Providence charmed his hearers by a clear and convincing presentation of The Attitude of Our Ministers and Churches in Matters of Biblical Criticism. His emphasis of the term "attitude" and his repeated demand for a constructive rather than a destructive method in our pulpits, in view of the growing need of presenting some phases of modern criticism to the people, were of great importance and value.

Missionary evening for the conference came on Tuesday, when Dr. J. L. Barton represented the American Board and won the immediate favor of all as he presented the subject of the foreign work in a striking and original manner. Mrs. I. V. Woodbury spoke for the A. M. A.

The Maine Missionary Society, to whose interests Wednesday morning at the confer-

ence is always devoted, held a satisfactory anniversary, especially so from the fact that the year closed practically free from debt, although it began with a deficiency of \$2,500. The friends of the society are grateful that the past year of financial stress, when so many sister organizations have been increasingly crippled, has ended so hopefully. Several missionaries from the field made brief addresses, bringing a welcome variety to a meeting which, from the necessities of the case, must be devoted to many matters of routine.

Three women's meetings occur annually in connection with the conference. The Woman's Board, the Woman's Maine Missionary Auxiliary and the Aid to the A. M. A. each drew a large attendance of women to listen to reports and addresses of much excellence. The committee of ar-

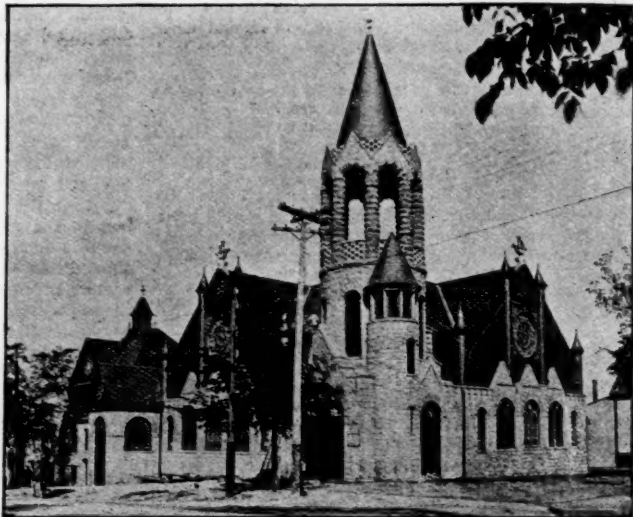
rangements succeeded better than usual in so putting the hours for the women's meetings so that they conflicted least with the regular sessions of conference.

D. P. H.

AN IMPORTANT INSTALLATION IN THE INTERIOR

The historic First Church of Toledo, whose record goes back to 1844, has received new courage and strength with the coming of Rev. A. M. Hyde, recently of Greenville, Mich. It has become a down-town church, wedged in tightly between the Boody House and a commercial block, with its membership scattered over the city. To move away into another section would mean to encroach upon the territory of other flourishing churches of our order, and apparently to abandon the needy population at the center. It is the determination of these brave people to stay at their post and, under the leadership of their enthusiastic pastor, to do the work committed to them.

The council, large and representative, heard with pleasure the clear statement of belief and experience of its pastor. The Greenville church sent warmest greetings, and other brethren testified to the splendid service Mr. Hyde had rendered not only in his local parish, but in the whole State of Michigan. After an enjoyable banquet, followed by toasts, services of installation were held in the presence of a large congregation, and stirring words of cheer and charge were given by Drs. Brand, Boynton and Gladden. The sermon



ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, PORTLAND, ME.

leave nothing unsaid upon his theme, so clear and complete was his treatment of his text.

The papers and discussions were of varied, yet related, subjects, and those from the pastors of the State were mainly from the younger men. Both progressive and somewhat conservative ministers were heard from. Two papers especially, one by Rev. C. H. Cutler, on The Prophet and the Preacher, and the other by Rev. J. L. Quimby, on The Congregational Churches in Relation to Modern Thought and Modern Methods, were strikingly forceful. Mr. Cutler spoke with power upon a theme of timely significance, showing in a way not to be misunderstood some points of likeness and some of difference between the ancient seer of Israel and the modern minister of the gospel. Mr. Quimby presented in a delightful paper the more advanced positions of those whom the writer represents, showing how the discovery of universal and abounding life throughout the universe laid it upon the churches of our day and especially of our order to be ever eager and ready for new forms of truth, and to adapt themselves to them.

Brief and practical discussions upon The State of Religion in Maine were engaged in by a number of pastors. Naturally some dark and some hopeful pictures were drawn by the different speakers, according to the extent of observation and experience on the part of each regarding the conditions prevailing in the more rural districts of this great State.

Wednesday evening was made conspicuous by two addresses from visiting speakers, as a

was preached by Rev. D. F. Bradley. The most impressive part of the service was the prayer of installation, offered by Rev. W. W. Williams, whose long service as pastor and Sunday school superintendent has contributed largely to the making of this grand old church.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Oberlin

The year's work began Sept. 22, with an opening lecture by Prof. A. H. Currier, D. D., on The Value of the Study of Ministerial Biography.—President Fairchild gives up his teaching and Prof. H. C. King assumes the duties of the chair of systematic theology. The required work in this department is transferred to the Senior year, and an elective course in philosophy is introduced into the Middle year, which aims to give more adequate preparation for the Senior work. The course has been otherwise modified by beginning church history earlier, and requiring history of doctrine, heretofore elective.—The registration is smaller than last year, owing to lessened numbers in the English course, and the fact that last year an unusually large class was graduated.

CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

10.—Webster City Association held its fall meeting at Blairsburg, Sept. 21-23, with full attendance. Three new churches have been organized within the past three months in this association, and there is prospect of two more in the near future. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. L. Marsh. Other papers and addresses were on: The Church in Its Relation to Amusements, Temperance, The C. E. Society, Our Missionary Societies, The Influence of Ian Maclaren, Our Theological Latitude and Longitude, How to Manage Church Finances.

NEW ENGLAND

Massachusetts

(For Boston news see page 460.)

BROOKLINE.—*Harvard.* Bethany Branch Sunday school gave an enthusiastic reception, Sept. 26, to the superintendent, Mr. J. K. Marshall. Each child received a foreign coin as a souvenir.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Wood Memorial.* During the vacation season the edifice was painted, frescoed, newly carpeted and otherwise improved. Re-opening services were held Sept. 19. The pastor, Rev. I. W. Sneath, began Sept. 1 the 11th year of his pastorate, during which he has received into fellowship 291 persons.

NEWTON.—*Auburndale.* Rally Day brought to Sunday school an attendance numbering one more than the enrollment. At the C. E. meeting in the evening Mr. William H. Pennell, now of Washington, D. C., the first signer of the C. E. constitution, was present, and the voices of four of the original members of the first society were heard.

NEWBURYPORT.—*Belleville.* Each attendant at the rally service of the Sunday school was rewarded with a ticket for the stereopticon lecture in the evening on The Three Great Apostles by the junior pastor, Rev. A. W. Hitchcock.

LOWELL.—*First* listened to a former pastor, Dr. Smith Baker, last Sunday. After the service an informal reception allowed the large congregation to greet the speaker.—*First Trinitarian* has begun the new year with increased enthusiasm. The hall in which services are held has been frescoed; a chorus of 70 voices has been organized; the children have been brought together for musical training. The average S. S. attendance for the past month has been 50 more than for September, 1896. Last Sunday it was 445, of whom 125 were in the juvenile department.—*Kirk St.* held on Rally Sunday a memorial service to those of the school who have died during the past year.—*Elliot.* Two of the S. S. classes celebrated Rally Sunday by presenting to the school a portrait of the beloved pastor, Dr. J. M. Greene.

TAUNTON.—*Windsor.* The corner stone of the new edifice was laid Sept. 15, with fitting ceremony, in the presence of a large assembly. The initial step was taken in 1888, and the long delay has been owing to the determination to avoid a large debt and the financial stringency of recent years. This year the practical generosity of a single member, Mr. H. G. Reed, set the enterprise on its feet. Rev. S. H. Emery, D. D., the first pastor, made the opening prayer. The address was by Rev. G. H. Reed of Haverhill, a former minister, during whose service the work of raising a building fund was going on. Rev. T. C. Welles, the present pastor, enumerated the articles to be sealed up within the stone and placed it in position. Mr. J. Merrill Brown of Boston is the architect.

RAYNHAM.—*First.* Judge Elliot Sandford of Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented a parsonage and lot of land valued at \$3,000. This is in token of his own good will and in accordance with a request made by his father, Rev. Enoch Sandford, D. D., pastor here for nearly a quarter of a century. The present pastor, Rev. S. K. B. Perkins, has been 40 years in the ministry, 10 of them with this church.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—*First* is preparing for a Rally Sunday, Oct. 3, by observing a Rally Week in advance, devoting special services to the several departments. The week culminates on Sunday with special sermons, rallies and roll-calls. The pastor, Rev. J. L. Sewall, has prepared a helpful series of analytical studies on the Book of Acts, to be used at the close of each quarter as a review exercise on the International S. S. Lessons.

PALMER.—*Second.* A new reading desk, replacing the old pulpit, greeted Rev. F. E. Jenkins on the first Sunday after his return from Europe. In the evening, by invitation of the Men's Club, he presented Memory Pictures of Great Britain. A reception was tendered him Sept. 4. Among the floral decorations was an arch of ivy and ferns, beneath which the pastor and his wife welcomed the guests.

UXBRIDGE.—Among the attendants at Rally Sunday exercises were two sisters, the older of whom took the younger to the school for the first time sixty years ago, and their membership has since continued unbroken.

ADAMS.—The President, accompanied by the Misses McKinley, attended the Congregational service last Sunday. Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, sat with the choir and rendered the solo, Come, Ye Disconsolate, with much sweetness and expression. Rev. A. B. Penniman, the pastor, preached a strong sermon, but made no reference to the honored guests. At the Sunday school session, which followed immediately, about 100 infant scholars shook hands with the President.

Maine

MEDWAY.—Mr. E. E. Grant was stationed here for the second summer and the church has prospered, though the town grows steadily poorer on account of the failure of the tannery. Efficient temperance service was rendered and several hopeful conversions took place. Eight persons were received to membership previous to Mr. Grant's return to the seminary.

ORLAND.—Rev. William Forsyth has ministered here in connection with Bucksport for 21 years. During that time 200 persons have removed and become attendants at other places, over 50 of them in Boston and vicinity. Three of these have become valued deacons.

BAR HARBOR.—Rev. Richard Owen has large summer congregations and is successful in parish work. A collection of \$800 was recently taken for the parsonage debt.

New Hampshire

NASHUA.—*First.* Early in September Rev. Cyrus Richardson completed 14 years as pastor and took occasion to review their history. It has been the longest pastorate during the present century. Of the 10 previous ones the average for the first half was only five years and the last half eight, showing the trend to be towards increasing length. There has been a marked advance in financial strength and in membership. Nearly 100 new families have been added to the parish. The home department of the Sunday school has a membership of about 100. During the 14 years a new edifice, the finest and best equipped in the State, has been built at an expense of \$123,000.

BETHLEHEM.—Among the large number of visiting clergymen who have preached in the local pulpits during vacation the following Congregational ministers have kindly lent their services: Rev. Messrs. J. S. Chandler, G. R. W. Scott, E. T. Fairbanks, C. F. H. Crathern, C. S. Macfarland, S. A. Harlow, B. F. Hamilton.

NELSON.—Five persons united with the church at the September communion, three on confession, two of whom were a man and his wife upwards of 70 years of age converted last spring in the meetings of the Crusaders.

Vermont

VERGENNES.—Rev. N. H. Dutcher, the new pastor, recently ordained, is the thirteenth in the history of the church. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. H. F. Leavitt, 1836-1860.

SUDBURY.—On a recent Sunday evening a missionary concert drew out an attendance of 276.

By the will of the late Mrs. E. L. Hurlbutt the church at St. Johnsbury East receives \$100.

Connecticut

HEBRON AND GILEAD.—At the last communion six persons united in Hebron on confession, four of

whom were reached by services held in a school-house in an outlying district five miles from church. At previous communions, hitherto unreported, two united on confession and three by letter. With the church in Gilead, in charge of the same pastor, three united on confession at the September communion. These parishes are both in the town of Hebron, covering an area of eight by five miles. Their united membership roll embraces 507 persons, many of whom rarely attend church. Open air services have been held during August and September in the remote sections, which have been well attended by non-church-goers. In order to do this the pastor, Rev. W. P. Clancy, has driven 21 miles on some days, preached three times and assisted in a fourth service. Thus the gospel is given to the people. In this way only can it be done in these country places.

EAST AVON.—The edifice has received such a thorough renovation, both within and without, that a former resident would hardly recognize it. The ceilings have been painted in oil in rich and harmonious colors, the woodwork being finished in pure white. Behind the semi-circular platform is a fluted arch, beneath which stands the preacher. Externally the change is no less marked. With new roof and chimney, a fresh coat of paint and newly graded grounds the house of worship is one of the most beautiful in New England. The parsonage also has been painted inside and out and newly roofed, and the grounds graded, making it one of the pleasantest residences in the region. The edifice, opened for worship the last Sunday in August, was filled with highly pleased people. Twelve members were added, six on confession. Great credit is due to the pastor, Rev. C. K. Fankhauser, for his untiring labors, and to the people who have cheerfully co-operated.

NEW MILFORD.—The women gave a delightful reception, Sept. 17, to their pastor, Rev. F. A. Johnson, and his wife on the 25th anniversary of their wedding. Appropriate gifts testified to the good will of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have just returned from California. They were members of the New Milford delegation to the C. E. convention, the largest from any country town in the State.

MERIDEN.—*First* has a new manual, showing a membership of 875, of which 583 are women and 104 are non-resident. The church was organized in 1729, and the first house of worship built in 1752. The present edifice, the fifth of the society's existence, was dedicated in 1879, having cost \$175,000. It is a handsome, massive structure of granite.

WASHINGTON.—Extensive improvements are to be undertaken, including a \$2,000 addition to the rear of the edifice and a general reconstruction of the hall at a cost of \$3,000. The cradle roll, composed of children under five years old, is the largest in the State.

NORWICH.—The will of the late Edward R. Thompson disposes of about \$175,000, the public bequests of which include \$3,000 to the Broadway Church, and \$1,000 each to the Sheltering Arms and United Workers and the A. M. A.

LEBANON.—The new organ, recently put in, adds much to the enjoyment of the services. A new clock for the interior has also been added.

Mrs. Naomi Plumb of Milford, who died recently at the age of 85, had been a member of First Church nearly 70 years.—The lecture-room of the Ansonia edifice is undergoing repairs.

Continued on page 464.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Continued from page 463.

MIDDLE STATES

New York

NEW YORK.—*Broadway Tabernacle.* Prof. J. F. Genung of Amherst has preached Sept. 12 and 19, greatly to the satisfaction of his hearers. President Raymond of Union College was heard again the 26th. A tablet in memory of Dr. W. M. Taylor, for 20 years pastor of this church, was unveiled Sept. 19, Professor Genung pronouncing the eulogy. The tablet bears the record of Dr. Taylor's service and is placed opposite that to the memory of Dr. J. P. Thomson, whose pastorate numbered 27 years.—*Manhattan.* President Sperry of Olivet College preached Sept. 12.

BANGOR.—A two weeks' series of meetings has just closed, in which the pastor, Rev. R. E. Andrew, was assisted by Evangelist Ralph Gilliam of Medford, Mass., and Mr. Crowell of Concord, N. H., a gospel singer. The church received a spiritual uplift and about 50 cards were signed by inquirers. The converts will be shared with the Methodists as to membership. Brandon, also in charge of Mr. Andrew, has more than doubled in membership during his three years' pastorate, and has been specially blessed of late. Three husbands, with their wives, expect to join at the next communion.

JAMESTOWN.—The pastor, Rev. A. L. Smalley, is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons to young people on Character Building. A large chorus choir of them leads the singing. A marked increase in attendance and interest is already manifest.

BROOKLYN.—*Lewis Avenue.* Dr. R. J. Kent is giving a series of Sunday evening sermons to young people on The Education of Our Boys and Girls. Self Made, The Christian Ministry, etc.

Plymouth Church, Binghamton, after strenuous efforts, is practically free from debt.

New Jersey

HOBOKEN.—*Scandinavian* has progressed, but is constantly embarrassed by the shifting character of its constituency. It is doing good work in watching and caring for the immigrants as they land from the steamships, but its members keep moving west. The pastor for five years has been Rev. A. C. Tychsen, but he has accepted a call from a more permanent congregation in St. Paul, Minn., and was dismissed by council Sept. 22.

JERSEY CITY.—*First.* Services in memory of Mr. J. L. Wells, the late assistant pastor, were held in the Tabernacle, Sept. 19. Deacon William Hunt gave the memorial address, a tribute from the Endeavorers was read, and several eulogistic addresses were made.

EAST ORANGE.—*Grove Street.* Dr. C. H. Everest has made a trip to the Klondike region, and is using what he saw and heard there for the spiritual profit of his people.

THE SOUTH

Maryland

BALTIMORE.—At the first fall meeting of the city ministers, held Sept. 13, it was voted to publish a newspaper for the four Baltimore churches, entitled the *Congregational Bulletin*. It is expected to promote church fellowship and help on mission work in the suburbs. Rev. C. H. Crawford of Second Church is editor.

A parsonage is in process of erection at Frostburg in charge of Rev. G. W. Moore, pastor.

THE INTERIOR

Ohio

CLEVELAND.—*Pilgrim* opens the season's work with a series of rally gatherings, the plans of the church and institute for the coming year being presented in special addresses by both pastors Sept. 19, and the weekly prayer meeting being devoted to brief outlook reports by representatives of all the departments. The church is supporting with enthusiasm two of its members as missionaries in China and one as an A. M. A. teacher in Georgia. Another member enters the A. M. A. work this year. The kindergarten opened Sept. 13, with about 70 children in charge of a director and six assistants. This is the third year in which the kindergarten has been maintained as a department of the institute, observing the same terms and vacations as the public schools. It has proved to be a most helpful form of ministry through the children to the homes of the community. Each child pays a fee of 10 cents a week, and the cost of instruction is met by a private gift from a member of the church.

DAYTON was supplied through August by Rev. E. O. Mead of Burton, who devoted his vacation to this pastorless church under commission from the Ohio H. M. S. Rev. H. M. Tenney, D. D., of Ober-

lin preached Sept. 12. The church is having a severe financial struggle and has met many discouragements, but it has been encouraged by the fraternal visits of these two pastors.

SANDUSKY.—On the return from Europe of the pastor, Rev. C. A. Vincent, he was welcomed by a largely attended reception. To the delight of all he has decided not to accept the call offered him. The hard times have made it extremely difficult to pay for the new building in addition to current expenses, but pastor and people by hard work and sacrifice have met their obligations.

Illinois

[For Chicago news see page 451.]

SEATONVILLE.—This is a coal-mining village in Bureau County, with a population of about 1,000, though the thickly settled farming region adjacent brings the population up to 1,500. It has been without regular religious meetings, but with only occasional preaching services. Recently Rev. J. H. Wilson, D. D., of Spring Valley, began holding meetings there. The result has been a union of all

Continued on page 468.

A Cooling Drink in Fevers.

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Other features: Stories by Mary E. Wilkins and Hamlin Garland; "Shams of the Modern Girl," by Ruth Ashmore; "A Chicago Girl in Europe," by Lilian Bell.

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Clergyman's Statement

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48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

The Business Outlook

While general trade still tends upward and shows improvement, the intensity of the demand relaxed somewhat last week. This was largely due to the yellow fever quarantine, which now extends from Texas to Georgia, and which has reduced wholesale business in the greater portion of the Gulf States.

At other Eastern and Western centers the merchandise movement continues liberal in volume, particularly in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast. A feature is the better demand for heavy fabrics, the colder weather being responsible. Iron and steel continue to move upwards in price, and indications point to further advances. Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails are enjoying an active de-

mand, which results in higher prices all round.

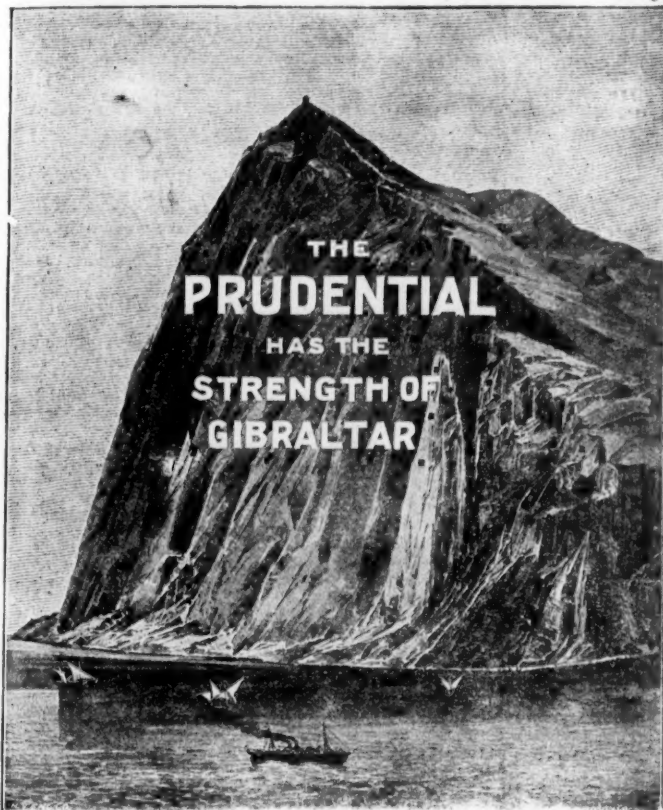
Wool is higher, and for 1898 delivery woolen goods have risen ten and fifteen per cent. The enormous export movement of grain continues, and with approaching free shipments of cotton abroad the balance of trade is certain to be very heavy in our favor. Hence, gold imports on a large scale may be expected.

Bank clearings last week, although showing a falling off of about 1.6 per cent. from the extraordinary total of the previous week, reflected an increase of sixty per cent. when compared with the corresponding period of 1896. Money rates are firmer, and bankers expect still further advances. The past week was rather a bad one in the stock market,

with one sharp break and a drooping tendency to values thereafter.

A PARIS IDEA.—They have brought out a library table at the Paine furniture warehouses this season which suggests the Paris designs of recent years. It has swell ends, with a carved box frame and full-formed carved legs. It has proved one of the popular "hits" of the season, and in oak it is very inexpensive and exceptionally attractive.

TOUR TO WASHINGTON AND OLD POINT COMFORT.—The Royal Blue Line will inaugurate another season of its popular excursions by a personally conducted tour to Washington and Old Point Comfort, leaving Boston Tuesday, Oct. 19. Thirty-two dollars covers every expense. Privilege of stop-over in New York. For itinerary of this and later tours call on or address A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.



A
Triumph
of
Financial
Progression

THE PRUDENTIAL

Had for 1896

The Largest Increase in Income of Any
Life Insurance Company in the United States

Assets	Income	Surplus	Policies in force, nearly	Insurance in force	Claims Paid, over
\$19,541,827	\$14,158,445	\$4,034,116	2,500,000	\$320,000,000	\$28,000,000

Send for Information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

...OF AMERICA...

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Continued from page 464.

the Christian forces of the community and the conversion of several influential men and women. The culmination of these weeks of labor was the organization of a church of 61 members Sept. 23. The hall was crowded and deep interest was manifested. There were many moist eyes and now and then a hearty amen, as those 61 Christians, many of them new in the service, entered into covenant and received the right hand of fellowship from Supt. James Tompkins. The sermon was by Rev. David Beaton, Rev. Edwin More, Jr., made the prayer of recognition, and the address to the church was by Rev. J. W. Fox. Steps will be immediately taken to erect a suitable house of worship. The church is ready for active service and feels confident of rapid growth in numbers and in saving influence. This happy result is largely due to the earnest and tireless efforts of Dr. Wilson.

ROCKFORD.—First is making September a rally month. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Leete, D. D., sends to each member a classification of the work of the church, in 16 departments, asking in return a signed statement of the lines of activity chosen. Old Folks' Sunday was observed Sept. 19, and a meeting for the mothers of S. S. pupils was held the 25th. Then came the S. S. rally the following day, with Mrs. M. F. Bryner of Chicago as a special attraction. Other methods of showing interest are dainty cards of invitation for strangers and artistic communion souvenirs presented to new members.

CHICAGO.—Duncan Avenue. As a result of the rechristening of the street by the city council, this church voted to change its name to Bethel. Though several active workers have been removed by death and other causes, the outlook was never more promising. During the pastorate of Rev. M. H. Lyon, of 18 months, the membership has almost doubled; 60 persons have been received into the church and all outstanding obligations have been paid. A needed enlargement or rebuilding of the church is under consideration.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS.—Southside gave its new pastor, Rev. Levi White, and family a pleasant reception Sept. 20. There was a large attendance. Congregations are increasing and prospects are hopeful. —Plymouth. The McCulloch Club has published its program for the coming season. The four Sunday evenings of each month are to be given to these subjects in turn: Civic Faith, The Mission of Christ, The Message of Art, The Master Musicians. At its monthly week night meetings it takes up the Center of Responsibility in City Government, Health Matters, Non-Partisanship in City

Elections, Boss Government and Municipal Home Rule, Quasi Public Corporations or Monopolies, The Press as a Factor, Municipal Activity in Its Relation to the Standard Life of the Community and the Rights and Duties of Citizenship. The club has also arranged for weekly illustrated lectures on travel and a Saturday afternoon children's course in Patriotism given by public-spirited men who have taken part in or witnessed modern historical events. —Broad Ripple. Rev. C. E. Grove is preaching afternoons for this church. The Opera House in the park is used as a meeting house for the present. —People's. Workmen are busily engaged in remodeling and completing the building and it is expected that the reopening will take place the last of October.

Michigan

DETROIT.—First. Dr. Boynton has begun a series of Sunday evening addresses on these topics, under the general theme The Gospel: in *Archæology*, Sayings of Our Lord, Grenfell and Hunt; *Sociology*, Equality, Edward Bellamy; *Fiction*, The Christian, Hall Caine; *Poetry*, Kipling's Jubilee Hymn; *Biography*, Life of James Hannington. General supervision will hereafter be vested in a prudential committee of 21 members. The Men's Bible Class will study this year The Training of the Twelve. A booklet containing outline is distributed. —Boulevard. Rev. Stanley Blomfield is meeting with good success in this young church. At a recent meeting the finances were placed on a more secure basis.

SAGINAW.—Rev. William Knight's resignation has been accepted with the greatest reluctance. All regret that his health is such as to make a change of pastorate imperative.

POTTERVILLE.—The edifice has been thoroughly renovated, and work has opened with much enthusiasm under the leadership of Rev. D. D. Gorton.

LANSING.—Pilgrim celebrated its 10th anniversary early in September, inviting Plymouth, the mother church, to share in the rejoicings.

Wisconsin

CHILTON.—Rev. H. S. Ewart is meeting with rare success in out-station work. At a point called Hilbert, some 10 miles distant, a village solidly German, Romanist and Lutheran, where absolutely no encouragement was given, he has within a few months secured an eager Sunday school of 60 and holds bi-weekly preaching services in a hall freely contributed by the Odd Fellows. An organ has been secured and the C. S. S. and P. S. supplies lesson helps. Mr. Ewart also supplies Stockbridge, lately pastorless. If these three fields can now be

Continued on page 467.

LUNG DISEASES, COLDS, CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.

(From Dr. Hunter's Lectures.)

The lungs are the great vital center of the body on which the health and proper action of all other organs depend. If we cease to breathe for but five minutes, we are dead at the end of that time. In rare and exceptional cases the flame of life has been rekindled by artificial respiration, but, as a rule, people sound and well, when suffocated, are dead, beyond restoration, at the end of five minutes. Have you ever thought why this is? It is because the functions of every organ stop the moment we stop breathing. Breathing enables the heart to beat, the blood to circulate and the brain to send forth sensation and motion to the entire body.

The lungs, the brain and the heart constitute the tripod of life, and while they act we cannot die. The heart depends on the lungs for its power to circulate the blood, and the blood depends on the lungs for its purification. Every moment of life carbonic acid is being generated in the blood by the action of the organism, and must be expelled and gotten rid of by the act of breathing. That is God's appointed means of purifying our blood. When we stop breathing we retain the carbonic acid in the blood, and five minutes are long enough to accumulate sufficient to poison and stop the whole machinery of life.

Hence it is that all affections of the lungs are serious, however slight they may seem, because to some extent they prevent full and free breathing, and in the same proportion injure the general health. Take, for example, a cold which, by inflaming the air passages and air tubes of the lungs, causes swelling of their mucous lining, thereby diminishing the size of the tubes through which we breathe, and still further obstructing them by viscid secretions of phlegm and mucus. As we cannot breathe through tubes that are narrowed in any part, or obstructed by foreign matter in them, as well as through those that are open and free, so every cold while it lasts lessens our breathing according to its severity, and in the same degree diminishes the purity of our blood, hurts our circulation, clogs the heart and irritates the brain and nervous system.

All diseases which affect our lungs injuriously begin in the mucous lining of the air passages—nose, throat and bronchial tubes. This membrane is peculiarly exposed to alternations of temperature of the air and to smoke, gas and other irritating and noxious matters diffused through it, all of which, being drawn in with every breath, inflame it and set up disease.

In health the mucous membrane is moist. When it becomes inflamed by cold, smoke, dust or other irritating causes, it becomes dry, its natural secretion being suspended, and yet you cannot breathe through the air passages freely. They are stuffed up by the swelling of the membrane. If the inflammation be in the nostrils the membrane becomes red, tender and so irritable that contact with the air in breathing provokes sneezing. After a time the membrane begins to secrete a thin, watery fluid, so acid in character that it frets and scalds the nostrils and lip over which it flows. By degrees this watery secretion becomes thicker, less irritating, of a more yellow color. This is the usual course of what is called a cold in the head, or acute nasal catarrh. If this disorder goes down to the lungs, it is said to be a cold in the chest, or, in medical language, bronchitis. It travels from one part to another. Beginning in the nose, it gradually creeps down the windpipe to the lungs. The chest then feels tight, stuffed, constricted. The voice is hoarse and there is a sense of soreness and roughness in the windpipe.

Such are the usual symptoms which attend an ordinary acute attack of catarrh or bronchitis. But it is the chronic disease we have chiefly to consider in treating of lung diseases. The acute stage passes away, leaving the patient almost as well as before it, but more liable to occur again until in time it settles into a confirmed, chronic catarrh or bronchitis—a condition of the lungs full of interest because so often mistaken and so liable to be mistaken for consumption, of which, indeed, it is generally the forerunner.

(To be continued.)

[Signed] ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Specialist in Lung Cases,
No. 117 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

NOTE.—Readers of *The Congregationalist* who are interested in Dr. Hunter's work will receive his books free by addressing him as above.



MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
CURES CATARRH

It has never been equalled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty yrs. on the market. Price 25 cts. at all Druggists or by mail postpaid. F. C. Keith, Mfr., Cleveland, O.

Gilchrist & Co.

WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

Our store is already overflowing with new goods—stocks touch elbows at every corner—counters and shelving are groaning under the accumulating loads of daily arrivals. Our purpose is to make our merchandise and our store service worthy of the cordial welcome we herewith extend to the ladies of Boston and New England.

DRESS GOODS.

We have planned for a very big season in Dress Goods—and are now exhibiting a very complete stock of all the popular fabrics. In plain goods there are:

Epingle, Moscovienne,
Drap D'ete, Soliel,
Poplin, Broadcloths,
Covert, Sun Cloths,

And **Novelties** in almost unlimited variety of texture and coloring—**Scotch Plaids**, so much sought for, receive their due share of attention—**Black Dress Goods** have not been neglected, and Priestly's celebrated fabrics are in greater array than ever before.

AUTUMN SILKS.

The past week has brought many attractive items to our Silk Department, which is now crowded with the latest productions of Europe and America.

Black Taffetas, Colored Taffetas
Satin Duchess, Colored Duchess
Gros Grains, Bengalines,
Peau de Soie, Liberty Satins,
Roman Stripes, Fancy Taffetas,
Scotch Plaids.

Note particularly an array of **Fancy Figured Taffetas**, in many designs and colorings, for street and evening wear, our opening price being **69c.**

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linked the H. M. S. will be relieved in an important district. Between times Mr. Ewart constructs violins of a superior quality, in which work he is an expert. He preaches readily in German or English.

FRIENDSHIP, Rev. J. A. Thomas, pastor, sustains three out-stations with Sunday schools. He preaches twice one Sunday and travels 15 miles, and the next Sunday preaches three times and travels 30 miles. The audience-room has been recarpeted and 40 copies of the church hymnal, Many Voices, have been purchased.

AURORAVILLE AND POYSIFFL.—All rejoice at the closing of a gambling house in connection with a so-called temperance saloon, through the agency of the church.

PRINCETON is associated with Dartford. Through a small grant it hopes to be able to reach self-support. Rev. C. A. Chambers is pastor.

**THE WEST
Missouri**

WEBSTER GROVES.—A council presided over by Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham concurred in the action of the church in accepting, on account of ill health and after a pastorate of more than eight years, the resignation of Rev. J. W. Sutherland, D. D. Strong resolutions were adopted indorsing his ability, character and work, and expressing sympathy for the church. It is hoped that after a year or more of rest he may again be found in the pulpit.

ST. LOUIS.—*Ministers' Meeting*. The religious editor of a St. Louis morning paper, himself in charge of a city church, made a valuable address Sept. 20 on The Relation of the Church to the Secular Press. —*Memorial*. Rev. Frank Foster, who has been effectively supplying this and Valley Park churches during the summer, will remain throughout the year.

Iowa

PERCIVAL.—Rev. F. W. Long has closed his pastorate, and goes to Chicago Seminary to complete his theological course. At that time 11 members were welcomed to fellowship, all on confession.

GHINNELL.—The pastor, Rev. E. M. Vittum, returned from his vacation in time for the September communion service, when 12 persons united, all but two by letter.

ALEXANDER.—Steps preliminary to the organization of a church have been taken. Twenty-four persons have signified their desire to become members.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS.—*Robbinsdale*. Rev. S. J. Rogers has recently completed the fifth year of his pastorate. Since he came the attendance at all services has largely increased and the membership of both church and C. E. Society has more than doubled. More than half the debt has been paid and needed improvements have recently been made upon the building, rendering the audience-room much more attractive. —*Bethany*, pastorless for a few months, with the coming of Rev. F. J. Brown is taking steps to pay a slight indebtedness. —*Como Avenue* has excused its pastor, Rev. J. A. Stemen, from the evening service, that he may supply at Mizpah for the present. —*Oak Park* reports increasing congregations and a growing Sunday school since the coming of the new pastor, Rev. F. L. Moore. —*Open Door*, the first church organized in northeast Minneapolis, finds its field invaded by three or four struggling enterprises of other denominations. The resignation of Rev. C. W. Merrill brings up the question of a change of site, which has been considered from time to time.

LAKE CITY.—*Swedish*, which left the denomination a few years ago on account of aid extended by the Presbyterians, has returned to its first love. Rev. E. A. Anderson became the pastor a few months ago. The money advanced by the Presbyterians has been returned to them and the church re-enters heartily into Congregational fellowship. Twenty-two new members have been received, 19 on confession. A subscription of nearly \$700 has been raised with which to enlarge and renovate the meeting house.

ST. PAUL.—*Atlantic* has improved its building within and without, and held reopening services early in September, Rev. J. H. Morley preaching in the morning and Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D., in the evening. The repairs have cost \$1,000, the larger part of which has been provided for, considerable money being raised at the reopening services. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Lewis, deserves great credit for his energy in securing the money.

ELMDALE.—The formation of this little church of 12 members was an occasion of great interest. Dr. H. A. Schauffer and Rev. Philip Rettinger, who will supply the church in connection with Silver

Continued on page 468.

ARMSTRONG & McKEE
Pittsburgh.
McFARLANE-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.
JEWETT }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
MORLEY } Cleveland.
SALEM } Salem, Mass.
CORNELL } Buffalo.
KENTUCKY } Louisville.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint.

Properly applied, it will not chip, chalk or scale off, but will outwear any of the mixtures offered as substitutes. It is, therefore, by far the most economical.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

CHANDLER & CO.

AUTUMN OPENING

...OF...

RICH DRESS FABRICS

We are enabled to show this season an unusually attractive collection of

High Class Novelties

in wool, and silk and wool fabrics, in beautiful designs and colorings, most of which are our own styles exclusively and cannot be duplicated.

CHANDLER & CO.

BOSTON.



It's a trying time for delicate plants when they are transferred from the fresh air, dew and the natural stimulants of the soil to the window garden of the house. At this season of the year an application of Essex Flower Food will stimulate the plant to quick foliage and early flowering.
Don't starve your plants.

Ask your dealer for the ten cent package that feeds to plants one year—if he does not have it, send eight a cent stamps to the
RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,
Gloucester, Mass.,
and get a full size package by return mail.



Here's a Treat! There's no nicer summer meal than
Van Camp's Baked Pork and Beans
Prepared with tomato sauce. Delicious hot or cold. At grocers; send 6c for sample can or postal for free booklet.
Van Camp Packing Co.,
324 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Continued from page 466.

Lake, made addresses. The members were gathered by Mr. John Sabol, who now goes to Oberlin.

ROYALTON.—Rev. H. A. Schauffler, D. D., Sept. 19, preached in a Bohemian community near this place and assisted in the organizing of a church. A Bohemian student has been laboring there for the summer and much interest has developed.

EXCELSIOR.—The sum of \$500 has been raised for a parsonage, and it is expected to begin work at once. This church, the second of the denomination organized in the State, has made great progress during the year.

PERHAM.—A church of 15 members, representing six denominations, was organized Sept. 12. A council will be called later for its recognition. It starts under promising circumstances.

ORTONVILLE.—Through the kindness of a former member a gift has been made to pay the past indebtedness, which will enable the church to secure a pastor in the early future.

Nebraska

WALLACE lately had a foreign missionary day for the home church and its out-stations. The C. E. Society voted its free will offerings to the treasury, and to add further to the amount the out-stations made offerings through their Sunday schools. Deep interest was manifested over the whole field.

South Dakota

WAUBAY.—Mr. E. F. Lyman, under whose direction a commodious house of worship is being erected, has accepted the call to remain a year. A large and thriving Sunday school is being carried on in the country.

McCOOK is at present a branch of the Riverside, Ia., church. Communion was held Sept. 19 both here and at Civil Bend. Mrs. A. O. Nichols is doing much needed work on these fields.

Colorado

DENVER.—The Pastors' Association, having Feb. 15 granted a license or letter of approbation to Mr. E. L. Buck, who was laboring at Cortez, at its meeting Sept. 13, because of facts concerning his work which were laid before the association, by unanimous vote withdrew such approbation and ordered its action published in the papers.

PACIFIC COAST

California

LOS ANGELES.—*East Side.* An enjoyable reception was given to H. M. Supt. J. T. Ford by friends and fellow-workers on his 70th birthday. Congratulatory addresses were made by Prof. D. H. Colcord, Rev. Messrs. J. M. Schaeffe, F. J. Culver and others. Mr. Ford has been an efficient agent in the remarkable growth of Congregationalism in Southern California.

WEAVERVILLE has so grown in membership that the recent communion service, when six united on confession, was probably attended by a larger number of communicants than ever before gathered in the history of the county.

The people of Likely have dedicated a neat little building free of debt. Rev. J. A. Spencer is pastor here and at Alturas.—*Thirt,* San Francisco, recently raised \$800 for the general fund and twice as much as last year for foreign missions.

Oregon

RAINIER is a lumber town on the Columbia River in the midst of a rich farming and dairy country. The little church, organized in 1895, is almost the only uplifting influence in a community of nearly 600, many of them railroad employes. It has up-hill work with six saloons pulling in the opposite direction. It is now rejoicing in an attractive house of worship, beautifully finished in native woods and visible for miles up and down the river. The dedication took place Sept. 5, Supt. C. F. Clapp preaching the sermon.

IONE, an 18 months' old church in Morrow County, dedicated, Sept. 5, a new edifice costing upwards of \$1,000. Rev. F. W. Parker preached the sermon.

(For Weekly Register see page 469.)

BOSTON FOOD FAIR.—The Boston Food Fair opens at Mechanics Building on Monday, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M. the formal opening exercises will take place. Hon. Roger Wolcott, governor; Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston; Hon. Winslow Warren, collector of the port of Boston; Hon. H. A. Thomas, postmaster of Boston; and Hon. A. A. Perry, mayor of Somerville, have accepted invitations to speak. Music by Reeves's American Band of Providence, R. I. On the opening day every grocery store in Boston and suburbs will be closed at noon. The grocers will join in a grand opening day parade, and it is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 men will be in line. Five hundred souvenir spoons given away to first 500 purchasing

tickets every morning. Different designs every day. Four thousand five hundred articles distributed to the people daily from the big give-away department. Articles vary in cost from five to twenty-five cents, and include soap, gelatine, confectionery, cocoa, salt, baking powder, etc. Full sized packages, not small samples. Sousa's Band will be at the Boston Food Fair, and, to use the words of an Irishman, the only ones present who will be unhappy will be those who are absent. There will be music in the air at the fair. Every one who possibly can should enjoy these concerts. To enjoy good music is part of one's education. You will never have another chance to hear Sousa for a 25 cent admission ticket. The Maine Department with "Fly Rod" and her hunters' camp, the Household Institute with cooking lectures daily, the Agricultural Department and the Irish Exhibit are some of the special features.

POULTRY For Your Holiday Meals
USE
BELL'S
SPICED SEASONING
Made from the choicest selected spices and the granulated leaves of fragrant sweet herbs. Always ready. Has been used and endorsed by the leading hotels and families of New England for the past 30 years. Try it.
The Wm. C. Bell Co., Boston.
Sold by Grocers and Marketmen.

Beginning the
Thirty Days
Free Trial



The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

IT IS WISE ECONOMY TO USE GOOD SOAP. Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with our guarantee of purity. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USE THEM, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

The Larkin Plan

are yours in a premium, itself of equal value. **Porcelain Banquet Lamp.** Beautifully stippled gold. 33½ in. high, 10-inch globe. Metal parts are gold finished, solid brass. Central Draft Burner, can be lit without removing globe or chimney. Simplest wick-raiser. An adornment to any home by day or night, and a perfect reading lamp.

If, after thirty days' trial, the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the Box or Premium does not prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Many youths and maidens easily earn a Chautauque Desk or other premium free by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the \$10.00 needed to pay our bill, and gives the young folk the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating
15 Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892. Capital, \$500,000.

saves you half the regular retail prices; half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps and all middlemen's profits value. One premium is **The Decorated** hand decorated with a Dresden spray and

Our Great Combination Box.

Enough to last an Average Family one Full Year.

This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP.	\$5.00
For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLLEN SOAP.	.70
A perfect soap for flannels.	
12 Pkts. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	1.20
An unequalled laundry luxury.	
4 BARS HONOR BRIGHT SCOTCH SOAP.	.20
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP.	.60
Perfume exquisite. A matchless beautifier.	
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTLE SOAP.	.30
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP.	.25
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP.	.25
1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP.	.25
Unequalled for washing the hair.	
1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP.	.30
1 BOTTLE, 1 oz., MODJESKA PERFUME	.30
Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
1 JAR, 2 oz., MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
Soothing. Cures chapped skin.	
1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1 STICK WITCH HAZEL SHAVING SOAP	.10
THE CONTENTS, Bought at Retail, Cost	\$10.00
THE PREMIUM, worth at Retail.	10.00
All for \$10. (You get the Premium) for \$10. (You select, gratis.)	\$20

NOTE.—The Larkin Soap Company have used the columns of *The Congregationalist* for two or three years past in advertising their "Combination Box of Soap" sent in connection with an oil heater, desk or chair. The publisher of this paper has written personally to a number of subscribers who have responded to the advertisement and purchased the soap. Without exception they state that they are perfectly satisfied with the soaps and with the business methods of the Larkin Co. The letters speak in praise both of the soap and of the premiums that accompany it.—*The Congregationalist.*

"Cleanliness is nae pride,
dirt's nae honesty." Common
sense dictates the use
of

SAPOLIO

Weekly Register

Calls

ADAMS, Wm. C., Bangor Sem., declines call to New Vineyard, Me., and accepts one to Andover, same State, for a year from Oct. 1.
BLAKELY, Dan'l W., Chicago, Ill., to Quasqueton, Io. Accepts, and has begun work.
BOYD, Herbert W., Boston, to Ashby, Mass.
BRIGGS, Walter A., Hudsonville, Mich., to Barker Memorial Ch., Grand Rapids and Fishers Station. Accepts.
BROWN, Victor F., Strawberry Point, Io., accepts call to Union Grove, Wis.
BURT, Chas. W., Lakeview, Mich., to Hetland and Badger, S. D.
COCHRAN, Wm., to remain another year, with increased salary, at Big Rapids, Mich.
COOK, A. W., to Maple Ridge and Harris Ridge, Wis., in connection with Steuben. Accepts.
DUNTON, Arthur L., La Moille, Io., to Parkersburg, Accepts.
EDWARDS, John, Puritan Ch., Pittsburg, Pa., to be general missionary of Marietta Conference, Ohio, with residence at Marietta. Has begun work.
FAGG, Marcus (Pres.), Chicago, to be assistant pastor of Plymouth Ch., Milwaukee, Wis. Accepts.
GRAY, Wm. J., after a year's service at Everett, Wn., to remain indefinitely. Accepts.
HEMENWAY, Frank W., Newton, Kan., to Old Orchard, Mo. Accepts.
HENRY, Jas. A., Maize and Colwich, Kan., to Little River.
HOWE, Albert W., Andover Sem., to Fitzwilliam, N. H.
LOCHLIN, Henry E., to N. Hyde Park and Eden, Vt.
MACBRIDE, Wm. H., accepts call to remain another year at Bristol, Me.
MACFILL, Sam'l M., formerly of Lake Mills, Wis., to Tonahawk. Accepts.
McCOWAN, Hervey S., Minneapolis, Minn., to People's Ch., Detroit, Mich. Accepts, and has begun work.
MOON, Orrin D., Oberlin Sem., to remain another year at York, O., also to Weymouth in connection with York. Accepts.
OLDS, Alphonso R., Weston, Ore., to act as county missionary in Walla Walla Co., Wn. Accepts.
PAKE, Margaret R., recalled to Fifield, Wis. Accepts, and has begun work.
PHELPS, Lawrence, recently ass't pastor at Berkeley Temple, Boston, declines call to Bristol, R. I.
RILEY, Chas. A., Irvington, Ind., to Fairmount. Accepts, and has begun work.
ROBERTSON, Angus A., New York city, to Aquebogue. Has begun work.
SHIRLEY, Arthur, declines call to supply six months at Somersville, Ct., and will remain for the present in Stratford.
SIMS, Jas. F., Beaufort, N. C., to High Point. Accepts.
STALEY, John J., to remain another year at Dexter, Mich.
THOMAS, W. Arthur, recently of Dunkirk, Ind., declines call to Second Ch., Mansfield, Ct.
WESTFALL, Lewis W., to remain another year at Clio, Mich. Accepts.
WHITTLESEY, Chas. T., county missionary for Walla Walla Co., Wn., to Weston, Ore. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations

ADAMS, Harry C., i. First Ch., Danvers Center, Mass., Sept. 22. Sermon, Rev. G. G. Atkins; other parts, Rev. Messrs. G. A. Hall, J. W. Buckham, Drs. C. B. Rice and D. S. Gage.
CHAMBERLAIN, Horace W., o. Edmonds Wn., Sept. 17. Sermon, Rev. W. H. G. Temple; other parts, Rev. Messrs. W. J. Gray, C. E. Newberry, W. C. Merritt, A. J. Bailey.
GROVE, Claude E., o. Brightwood Ch., Indianapolis, Sept. 22. Sermon, Supt. E. D. Curtis, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. G. E. Hill, O. D. Fisher, F. M. Whitlock, Levi White, G. K. Miller.
HAZEN, Frank W., o. Pittsfield, Vt., Sept. 22. Sermon, Rev. W. S. Hazen, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. T. S. Hubbard, C. H. Smith, A. J. Smith, Austin Hazen, C. H. Merrill.
HAZEN, Wm., o. Sherburne, Vt., Sept. 23. Sermon, Rev. W. S. Hazen, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. M. Goddard, A. J. Smith, G. W. Phillips, D. D., Carleton Hazen, C. H. Merrill, C. H. Smith.
HYDE, Albert M., i. First Ch., Toledo, O., Sept. 21. Sermon, Rev. D. F. Bradley, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Drs. Jas. Brand, Nehemiah Boynton, Washington Gladden and Rev. W. W. Williams.
LEGGATE, Thos., o. Sept. 14, Edgar, Ont. Sermon, Rev. J. P. Gerrie; other parts, Rev. Messrs. T. B. Hyde and A. M. Lennox.
PACKARD, N. Luther, i. Buffalo Center, Io., Sept. 14. Parts by Rev. Messrs. W. D. Sandford, F. A. Slyfield, J. D. Mason.
SNOWDEN, Frank, o. E. Charlemont, Mass., Sept. 22. Sermon, Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. M. Crooks, E. F. Hunt, J. A. Goodrich, W. H. Ashley, T. S. Robie.

Resignations

EWELL, Edwin, Clarion, Io.
FULLER, Edgar E., Imlay City, Mich. He goes to California for his wife's health.
IZARD, John, Bala, Kan.
LITTS, Palmer, Niles and Stillwater, Io., to take effect Dec. 1, at the close of his fourth year's work.
MARSH, George, Shillock, Io., to take effect Nov. 1.
MILLER, Sam'l A., Eldon, Io., after four years' service.
SHARRATT, Jas., Baldwin, Mich.
TIBBETTS, Dallas D., Miles, Io.
TUPPER, John S., Wallingford, Vt.

Dismissions

SUTHERLAND, John W., Webster Groves, Mo.
TYCHSEN, Andrew C., Scandinavian ch., Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 22. He has accepted a call to St. Paul, Minn.
WRIGHT, Malan H., Roxbury, Vt., Sept. 14, to take effect Nov. 1.

Churches Organized

ELMDALE, Minn., -- Sept., 12 members. Yoked with Silver Lake under Rev. Philip Reifinger.
SEATONVILLE, Ill., 23 Sept., 61 members.

Miscellaneous

BARNES, A. E., is preaching temporarily at Perham, Minn.
COLP, Donald G., who has been supplying at Kragnes, Minn., returns this week to Yale Sem.
EVANS, Geo. S., and his wife of Hudson, S. D., have returned from a three months' trip to England, their former home.
GILLISON, Andrew, formerly of St. Albans, Vt., was installed Sept. 7 over the Northumberland Sq. Ch. (Pres.), North Shields, Scotland.
GIMBLETT, Wm. H., Valley City, N. D., is spending his vacation among churches which he formerly supplied in Minneapolis.
MEAD, Elwell C., Benton, O., has been appointed county school examiner.
TRAVIS, David Q., is supplying at San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill and Gevin Mine, Cal.
WINSLOW, Lyman W., on returning with his bride to Hayward, Wis., was tendered a reception by the church.
WOOD, Abel S., Maine, N. Y., has been ill for several weeks, but is now able to resume service.
YALE, David L., Ellsworth, Me., is recovering from a serious attack of peritonitis.

FOR HEMORRHOGE, praised everywhere, Pond's Hemorrh. Genuine only in bottles with buff wrappers.

Our Armenian Orphans' Fund

Amount received during the month ending Tuesday noon and acknowledged in detail by Individual receipts.....\$98.21
Previously acknowledged.....24,943.74
Total.....\$24,971.95

So close to the \$25,000 mark! Who will secure the honor of making it the even sum desired?

THAT AWFUL COUGH.—In thousands of homes there is pain and sorrow over one who is racked and shaken by a rasping, graveyard cough. If some friendly hint would only lead them to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, all would be gladness. Sold at all druggists.

WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION.—"I was troubled with indigestion and humor in my blood. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for two months and have been so much benefited by it that I am able to eat and sleep well, which was out of the question two months ago, and I have no sign of humor."—GEORGE VICKERS, 8 Hudson Street, Marlboro, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

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Sanitary Underwear

Fits Perfectly

Made in all sizes, all weights, with finest possible finish.

Women This means for you the greatest comfort you have ever experienced, perfect freedom of limb, and the best fit possible for your dresses.

Men This means for you Warmth, Comfort, Health.

Boys and Girls For you it means the delicious enjoyment of outdoor sports without the fear of taking cold.

Babies This means for them freedom from colic and cold, and assures happiness to the mother.

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For the Quality the Prices Are Very Low

Black Satin Duchesse	Black Poie de Soie
\$1.00, \$1.25,	\$1.00, \$1.25,
\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

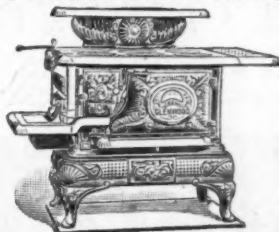
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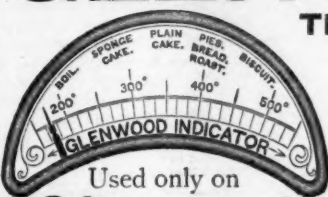
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Woman's Board Prayer Meeting

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, SEPT. 24

Mrs. J. A. Haskell presented as the opening topic the renewal of confidence in God by considering his relation to us and ours to him as suggested in many passages of Scripture and illustrated in the experience of his children. Mrs. Henry Fairbanks represented Vermont Branch, about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at Rutland. Many who were prominent in the organization of the branch have gone up higher, and it is hoped that the approaching annual meeting will inspire the younger portion of the constituency to vigorous activity. Miss Kyle is at present touring in the State, visiting societies and churches where no such organization exists.

Mrs. Montgomery of Adana, Turkey, a greatly beloved missionary of the branch, is now in Beirut, under the care of Dr. Graham, somewhat improved in health since leaving Adana. Miss Proctor, formerly of Aintab, was present, and with her usual hopeful spirit spoke of God's one word of cheer, "I am with thee." Mrs. Pettee of Japan showed the encouraging side of work in that country. The late war between China and Japan has proved to the people that a Japanese can be a Christian and love his country. The Red Cross Society as organized there has no connection with Christianity, but a few Christian nurses made their mark and have left a

deep impression. Five army chaplains were appointed for a definite time and their expenses paid by churches. Life in Japan comes in a succession of waves, and while the education of girls has had a little ebb, there is now a reaction in its favor.

Mrs. Pratt spoke of Miss Hattie Clark, under appointment by the American Board and adopted by W. B. M. I., who had been in Boston the last few days, and who would sail on Saturday from New York, bound for the Zulu Mission, where she will find work awaiting her in the Umzumbe Home, which is supported by the W. B. M. She goes with Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman, who in their missionary parentage connect Africa with Japan, Mrs. Bridgman being the daughter of Dr. J. D. Davis of Kyoto.

Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke was introduced, who goes at once to be with her father, Rev. J. F. Clarke, in Samokov, Bulgaria. She has had thorough training as a kindergarten, and had already accepted a position in this country when the tidings of Mrs. Clarke's sudden death changed her plans, and hastened her return to the home and people whither she had expected to go later. Although not under regular appointment, she goes not only to be a daughter in her father's home, but to do what she can for the children to whom she may gain access.

Mrs. Marsh of Philippopolis was warmly welcomed, remembered by many not only as Mrs. Marsh but as Miss Ursula Clarke, the second missionary adopted by the Woman's Board soon after its organization. Being asked to tell what would be expected of Miss Clarke, who is her niece, she said: "We expect that she will open all the doors that have been shut to the rest of us; she will be my right hand, although not in the same station." As Mrs. Marsh spoke of her work in Sunday schools and mothers' meetings, and alluded to the three sons and one daughter whom she leaves in this country, every heart was glad for the solace which Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have in the companionship of this niece in their return to Bulgaria.

Mrs. Lewis Merriam and others referred to the various annual meetings which are close at hand, of the branches, the American Board and the Woman's Board, and many petitions were offered in their behalf. Mrs. Derby, president of Springfield Branch, gave a very encouraging message in reporting a meeting held in Springfield the hottest day of the year, when more than 150 women gathered for the specific purpose of praying that all the women might become interested in missionary work. The calendar suggesting Foochow and its various interests, Miss Child drew from her never-failing fund of interesting reminiscences, recalling especially the Bible school for women, where she saw twenty-one Chinese women doing their best in trying to get hold of something which they could give to others. In connection with the fact that the missionaries labored nine years in Foochow without a single convert, the jubilee report of this mission which has lately been received is full of encouragement, with the assurance that the eyes of the people are really being opened and that there is greater hope for the future.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.—The lowest rates ever made to an exposition in this country. The exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union is not a local affair by any means. It far surpasses in extent of buildings, beauty of grounds, interesting exhibits and number of both foreign and home attractions any exhibition ever held in this country, with the possible exception of the Columbian of 1893. Located as it is on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, it is in the direct line of travel between the North and South, and can be visited en route with loss of but little time. The extremely low rates that have been established make it cheaper to go a little out of your way, even, to take in this great show, while its own attractions will well repay a special visit. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., for matter concerning it.

HOME AND SOCIETY

Greater Burdens than Delicate Women Can Bear Without Help.

Women may find Strength and Inspiration in Dr. Greene's Nervura for the Nerves and Blood.

What greater strain could there be upon women's nerves than the never-ending cares of a household? None, unless it might be the exactions of society. Three meals a day, seven days a week, and all different. Soft words and sweet smiles when husbands are cross and children crying. Wise talk on weighty subjects and witticisms on airy nothings. These things and much more are expected of women. Is it strange that they are not always equal to the world's expectations?

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If you do not fully understand your case, and feel the need of expert medical advice, Dr. Greene invites you to call upon or write to him at 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. No charge is made for answers to such inquiries.

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A Fine Exhibition of the Season's Choicest Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Headwear, including creations by world-famous designers of Paris and London, and also beautiful examples of the Milliner's Art by our own incomparable artists!

You are cordially invited to look, even if you are not ready to purchase your New Fall Hat.

In our Trimmed Millinery Parlors on the second floor you will also find a rare collection of Imported Ribbons, Fancy Feathers, Ornaments, Imported Untrimmed Hats and a splendid assortment of the Fashionable London Walking Hats.

Our prices are very reasonable.

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There is no other treatment so pure, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointments with CUTICURA Ointment).

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. FORSTER, D. AND C. CO., Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, Hair," Free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA.

Further Comment on Mr. Mills

We wish him well, but as he no longer accepts our doctrine and polity he ought not to bear the name and authority of a Presbyterian minister.—*The Presbyterian*.

His ideas of religious truth seem to be vague in the extreme, so that after reading his letter three or four times we are in the same bewilderment as at the beginning.—*The Evangelist*.

It is hardly probable that Rev. B. Fay Mills will be invited by any of our churches to evangelistic work. We hold to a divine Christ, an inspired Bible and regeneration by the Holy Spirit.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

He seems to move in a fog, dragging the anchor which holds him to the church of his fathers and yet afraid to take it up and set sail for the port of Unitarianism or unbelief, which he affirms is his destination.—*Herald and Presbyterian*.

Important Coming Meetings

Massachusetts Sunday School Association, Annual State Convention, Fitchburg, Oct. 5-7.
American Board, New Haven, Ct., Oct. 12-15.
Lake Mohonk Indian Conference Oct. 13-15.
Prison Congress, Austin, Tex., Oct. 16-20.
American Missionary Association, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19-21.
W. C. T. U., World's Convention, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23-26.
Open and Institutional Church League, Annual Convention, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 27.
Woman's Home Missionary Association, Boston, Oct. 27.
Woman's Board of Missions, New London, Ct., Nov. 3, 4.

Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

JOH—MALTYBERGER—In Reading, Pa. Sept. 2. Robert Joh, head chemist Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., and Marguerite E., daughter of the late Charles O. Maltbyberger of Reading.

OBENHAUS—DEXTER—In Providence, Ill., Sept. 12, by Rev. C. L. French, Rev. Herman F. Obenhaus of Prescott, Wis., and Grace M. Dexter of Providence.

Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

ALLEN—In Saco, Me., Sept. 4, Dr. John L. Allen, aged 86 yrs.

DANA—In Oberlin, O., Aug. 14, Hannah Clark, widow of Rev. Gideon Dana, formerly of Massachusetts.

JOH—In Chatham, Sept. 4, Amy Beatrice, 3 yrs., 6 mos., daughter of Rev. Herbert Keightley and Elsie A. Joh of North Middleboro.

A lovely bud from paradise,
Pink-lipped, fragrant, rare,
The sunshine of a garden here,
A star illuming there.

WOOD—In Northboro, Sept. 17, Alice M., only child of Arthur E. and Clara H. Wood, aged 25 yrs.

MRS. CLARA M. HALLOCK

Wife of Rev. W. A. Hallock of Jamestown, N. Y., after weeks of intense suffering fell asleep Sept. 17, 1897, aged 61 years. The earlier years of her married life were spent in Gilead and Bloomfield, Ct. In both of these parishes she proved her efficiency as a pastor's helpmeet, and won the confidence and love of those among whom she lived. Her later years were passed in feeble health near the home of her childhood. Her mortal remains now rest beside those of a beloved son who was called from earth in young manhood.

MOUNTAIN RELIGIOUS RESORT.—Appreciating the necessity of a Mountain Retreat Health and Rest Home, Rev. John C. Collins has secured 5,000 acres of land in western North Carolina, three miles from Black Mountain Station, on the Southern Railway near Asheville. A beautiful mountain stream flows through the property, which is surrounded on all sides except the south by mountains ranging from 4,000 to 5,800 feet in height. It is thus completely protected against the cold north and west winds and receives the warm winds and sun, making it an ideal place of residence in winter, while in summer the cool mountain breezes so prevalent in that section of North Carolina render the climate far more agreeable than in New England. Mr. Collins has associated with him a number of influential Christian gentlemen, and has been granted a special charter by the legislature of North Carolina, under which schools may be established and business enterprises conducted. The town is now well under way and many Christian people who desire to change from the rigorous climate of the East and West are seeking residence there, knowing that the advantages offered by the managers for procuring a home and the restrictions against unpleasant influences are of sufficient worth to warrant their practical attention. It is the intention of Mr. Collins and his associates to make this just what its name implies, and nothing is being left undone to bring about this result. It will be an all-the-year-round resort for holding religious conventions as well as a permanent Christian home for all who desire to interest themselves.

In another column of this issue Messrs. Gilchrist & Co. announce the opening of their fall line of attractive dress goods and silks. Their store is overflowing with new goods, and they extend a cordial welcome to the ladies of Boston and New England to call and examine their new stock. The Winter Street windows present a very attractive display, a Scot in full native dress holding his bagpipes being the central figure. It is well worth making an effort to see.

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be, when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do, when you get the right one.

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Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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The home of the

Original Absorption Treatment.



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MARION COTTAGE



BEMIS COTTAGE



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Established 1880; The largest and most successful institution in America. Hundreds successfully treated without knife or risk.

Blindness Can Be Prevented.

There is no waiting to be blind. The **Absorption Treatment** has proven a boon to thousands, often said to have incurable diseases of eyes and lids. Over 9,000 treatments were given at above institution last month. Among those treated we find many prominent ministers and professional men from all parts of the country. Over 4,000 are now being successfully treated by mail—all feel that a new lease of life and health has been given them. A. B. COLVIN, State Treasurer of New York, and a resident of Glens Falls, says: "The history of The Bemis Sanitarium and its advance by marvelous strides is due to Edward H. Bemis, Eye Specialist, whose marvelous success makes his name familiar to thousands all over the United States, and in many foreign lands, and God speed him."

PAMPHLETS FREE, explaining the treatment for impaired vision and diseased eyes.

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Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Consumption are positively cured by this powerful germicide, which pervades every nook and corner of your home and is carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. *No liquid medicines, no dangerous sprays, douches nor atomizers.*

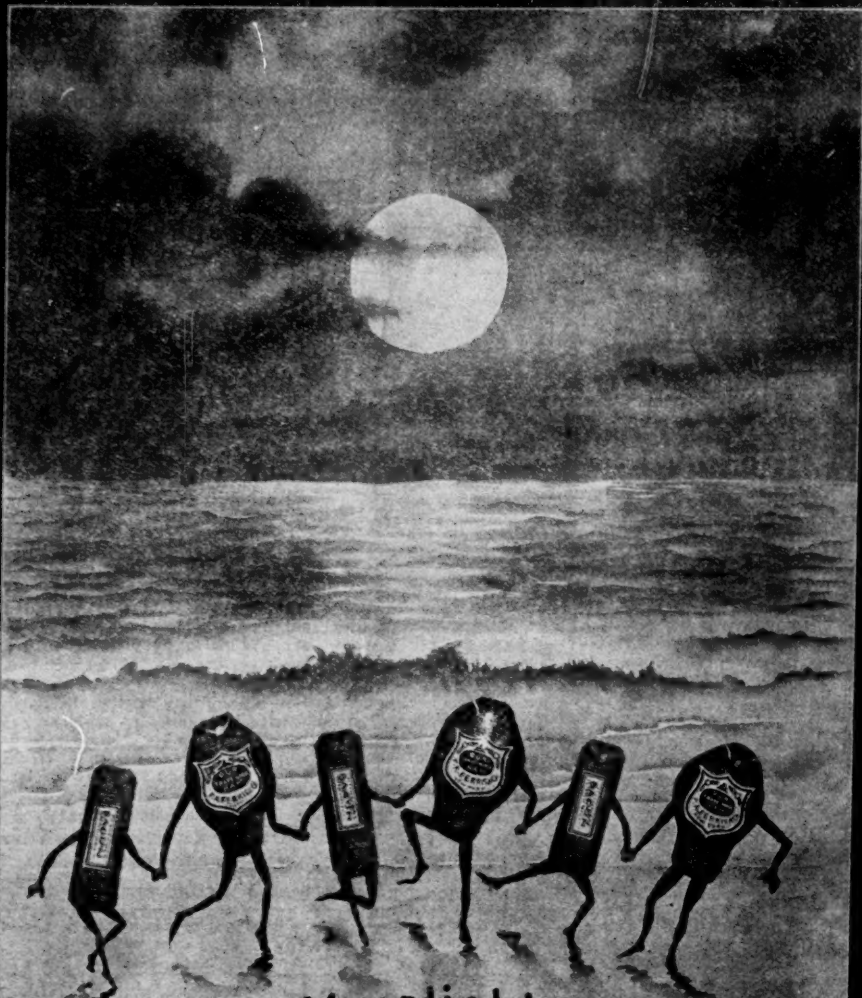
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